

GREEN'S Fruit Grower

FEBRUARY, 1909



A FRUIT GROWER GIRL

PERFECT APPLES FROM PROPER SPRAYING

KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES STOMACH AND LUNG TROUBLES

Or a Weak Circulation of the Blood Can be Cured Without a Drop of Medicine

MAGNETIC SHIELDS MAKE THE BLOOD CIRCULATE

We Prove It to You

We Prove every statement we make.
We do not ask you to take
our word as final
evidence.

When we say that disease can be cured without the use of medicine, we mean every word we say. Every word of it is true. We know it to be true because in the past quarter of a century we have proved it to our own satisfaction, and to the joyful satisfaction of thousands of others.

We are constantly on the lookout for other diseases to prove it on. We prove it to anybody—in fact, we want to prove it to everybody. We do not care what the disease is, nor how severe it is, nor how many other diseases are complicated with it. We can show you parallel cases that have been cured by the famous Thacher Magnetic Shields, and these cases are sound and well to-day as living monuments to the grand revitalizing power of Magnetism.

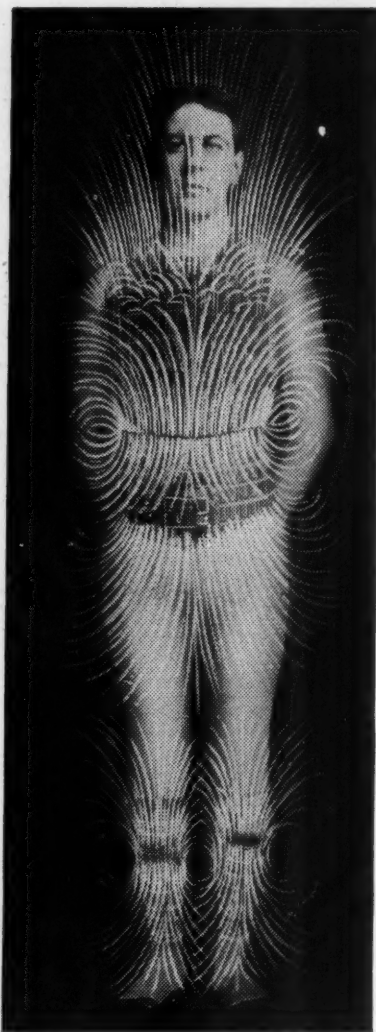
These Magnetic Shields keep the body bathed in a constant stream of Magnetism which floods the system with its life and energy. More than seventy-five per cent. of all the patients that we have cured were first given up as beyond all hope of cure, and they have been made sound and well by applying Magnetism according to scientific instructions.

All we ask of you is to send us a full statement of your case so that we may give it careful study, and we will advise you fully by letter just what can be done for you, and how it can be done.

We will agree to tell you all about it and prove to you by evidence that cannot be denied, that all we say is true.

We will point you to cases of paralysis, consumption, diabetes, Bright's disease, locomotor ataxia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, tumors, nervous prostration, obesity and a hundred and one other diseases that are called incurable. We can show you the most incontestable proof that we have cured them.

We have cured these cases after they had been given up to die. We know that if we can prove to your satisfaction all we say, you will want the Thacher Magnetic Shields without any urging from us, because we prove that they will do just what we say they will do. There is nothing else on earth to take their place, and do as much as they can do. **SEND STATEMENT OF YOUR CASE TO-DAY.**



Read What They Say

They Have Been Cured

Serious Complications of Lung, Stomach and Kidney Trouble
—A Marvelous Chicago Recovery.

DR. THACHER.

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfect cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After suffering fifteen years with stomach troubles, although doctoring the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse, until I was the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidney trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to my lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became so very weak I could hardly walk across the floor, and not able to do my work. At times, when my pains were not so severe, I would try to read, but could not for more than five minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and friends thought I could not live another month. I was getting tired of taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see your advertisement in the paper, which read, "Magnetism Cures Without Medicine." I thought, "While there is life there is hope." So just one year ago to-day I put on your wonderful Magnetic Vest, Leggings and Insoles. The result was a miracle, for in two days I felt relieved; in a week, very much better; in three weeks, entirely cured.

Words cannot express how thankful I am to you for your kind advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. May you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great and sure cure be known a great deal better than it is to-day.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. O. RAY, 654 Hirsch St., Chicago, Ill.

A Wonderful Cure of Spinal Disease—Helpless for Many Years—Now Completely Restored.

Dear Dr. Thacher:—My experience has convinced me that there is no other healing agent like Magnetic Shields.

I used them for spinal trouble and the Shields did the work of lifting me from a chronic invalid to a well and busy woman, at the same time reducing my weight from 250 pounds to 180 pounds.

Obeys nature's laws, wear Dr. Thacher's Shields, and you do not need to be sick. May the light of truth dawn on the intelligent minds and teach them the way to be healthy and happy. May God's blessing rest on your good work.

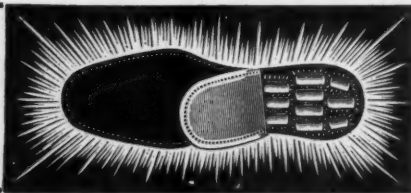
Very truly yours,
MISS DICKINSON, Farmdale, Ohio.

WE MAKE SHIELDS FOR EVERY PART OF THE BODY—FOR TREATING EVERY FORM OF DISEASE

The accompanying cut shows how the Lung Shield, Belt and Lower Leggings fill the trunk of the body and the vital organs and also the lower extremities with powerful Magnetic currents, that give new life and energy to the nerve system and improve the circulation from head to foot. This set of shields contains over 850 powerful Magnetic storage batteries, which are GUARANTEED TO RETAIN THEIR POWER, and constantly radiate their Magnetic force into the system. We make shields for men, women and children, all described in our new book "A Plain Road to Health," FREE to all who send descriptions of their cases.

We have thousands of testimonial letters. They come unsolicited in every mail every day in the year. People write us from Maine to California, stating they have been cured of diseases that have been considered incurable. Do not be discouraged. Do not give up hope—no matter if you have been told your trouble could not be cured. Investigate our claims. It is a duty you owe yourself. All we ask is for you to write us a full and complete description of your case and let us PROVE TO YOU THAT WE HAVE CURED CASES LIKE YOURS. We will send you free of charge our new book, "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH," by C. I. Thacher, M. D., containing most valuable information on this subject, and we will advise you just what application of MAGNETISM will be required to cure your case. Write us fully to-day and we will take the same careful pains to advise you as if you could call at the office and see us in person.

WARM



FEET

The greatest comfort and luxury of modern days. Magnetic fire under your feet. The greatest life protector known. Your feet keep warm all the time. Even in the coldest weather. A sensation of life, warmth and comfort that you have never experienced before. A pair of our MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES, the smallest shields we make, worn in the shoes will convince the most doubting skeptic of the curative value of Magnetism. If you want evidence that speaks louder than words—if you want positive proof, get a pair of the Foot Batteries to-day and insulate your body against the cold, damp earth. They are worth ten times their price for this insulation alone. The Single Power Foot Batteries \$1.00 a pair, or three pairs for \$2.00. The Double Power, or the Compound Foot Batteries, are \$2.00 a pair, or three pairs for \$4.00. Send size of shoe when ordering Foot Batteries.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., Inc.,

Suite 197, 169 Wabash Ave.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

ROOFING! SIDING! AND CEILING!

The Best and Most Lasting Covering Made!

Proven by 60 years actual experience—from every standpoint the most economical covering you can use.

Lightning Proof!
Fire Proof!
Water Proof!

GALVANIZED RUST PROOF IRON
No. 1
(CORRUGATED)

GALVANIZED RUST PROOF IRON
No. 2
(V CRIMPED)

GALVANIZED RUST PROOF IRON
No. 3
(STANDING SEAM)

GALVANIZED RUST PROOF IRON
No. 4
(PLAIN-FLAT)

FREE SAMPLES!

Special Offer to Readers of Green's Fruit Grower

Fill in carefully coupon below. Mail it to Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, at once. We will send you, free of all cost, samples of the very best roofing, ceiling and siding made. These samples are large and generous enough to give an idea of the quality of the large sheets from which they are taken.

Or drop a postal card saying, "Send free samples of Galvanized Iron Coverings as advertised in Green's Fruit Grower. Sign your name and address, carefully, in full. These samples are absolutely free. Send no money or postage."

Our galvanized rust proof iron (see No. 1) is made of the very best grade of specially manufactured iron sheets. The galvanizing process protects these sheets from rust for all time.

This thorough coat of non-corrosive metals—tin, lead and zinc—called spelter, is made a part of each sheet through the special dipping process employed. This gives the heaviest possible coat of galvanizing necessary for any covering purpose. Galvanized iron roofing has been used for over 60 years. It has always been and is today the best material for covering buildings made. Keeps buildings warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Positively does not taint your rain water—is never injured by contraction or expansion.

SUPERIOR TO SHINGLES

Many fires originate on shingle roofs. The natural life of a shingle is less than ten years, besides requiring constant attention. The quality of shingles grows poorer each year.

Our Galvanized Rust Proof Roofing is Better than Slate

Slate weighs seven times as much and will break from freezing and thawing.

Excels Ready Roofings in Every Way!

Compared to ready roofing, whether rubber surface or felt, cost considered, metal roofing will outlast it eight to one. Patent, prepared or composition roofings crack and curl with age. Tar roofings rot and spoil. Most ready roofings soften in the warm air and sun. They stick to your feet when walked upon.

Suitable for Farm Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, City Dwellings, Poultry Houses, etc.

Galvanizing is the life of a metal roof. Our light weight sheets with their heavy galvanizing give better service, besides saving considerable in freight. Do not require painting. Have a mottled, sparkling effect, pleasing to the eye.

Anyone can lay our galvanized rust proof coverings. Ordinary hatchet or hammer are the only tools needed. No previous experience required to lay.

Illustration No. 1 is Corrugated (galvanized rust proof iron), an all around covering. It is the best. Suitable for ceiling, siding or roofing. Corrugation 1 1/4 inches apart—much closer than others. Makes a firmer and better looking sheet.

Illustration No. 2 shows the "V" Crimped Roofing (galvanized rust proof iron) suitable for roofing only—makes a splendid water tight roof—requires "V" sticks to put on.

Illustration No. 3 shows Standing Seam Roofing (galvanized rust proof

iron), requiring set of tools furnished at low price. Makes first-class covering for any kind of a building.

Illustration No. 4 shows Plain Flat Sheets (galvanized rust proof iron), suitable for many special purposes, such as lining, ceiling, roofing sheds and buildings and innumerable purposes independent of roofing, siding or ceiling. It can be soldered.

Illustration No. 5—Beaded Ceiling or Siding (galvanized rust proof iron) makes a handsome ceiling or siding. Easy to apply—suitable for stores, etc.

Illustration No. 6—Brick Siding (galvanized rust proof iron), an exact imitation of regular brick—most suitable exterior for buildings of any kind. Easy to apply, requiring only nails and hammer.

\$1.60 to \$3.25 PER SQUARE!

Our Galvanized Rust Proof Iron Coverings

These six galvanized rust proof iron coverings come in sheets all 6 ft. long. Can supply sheets 2, 3 and 4 ft. long. Flat sheets are 26 in. wide. All others 24 in. wide, sold by the square of 100 square ft., not including lap.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Flat, per square \$3.00
Corrugated and all other designs, per sq., 3.25

When ordering mention lot No. 18.

Our Semi-Hardened Steel Roofing

(Not galvanized)

In addition to this galvanized iron, we have a plain light weight steel roofing of superior quality. It is good for general purposes and can be painted after it is on the roof. Sheets when flat are 24 in. wide and either 6 or 8 ft. long. All other patterns, except the brick siding, are 25 in. wide and either 6 or 8 ft. long. Furnished either painted or unpainted. Prices mentioned are for sheets unpainted. At 10c per sq. additional, we will supply it painted red, two sides.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Flat, per square \$1.60
Corrugated and all other designs, per sq., 1.85

When ordering mention lot No. 10.

SPECIAL FREIGHT PREPAID OFFER!

At above prices we'll prepay freight in full to all points east of Colorado in the United States, except Oklahoma and Texas. 15c per sq. additional for these two states. To all points west of Colorado in the United States 50c per sq. additional.

FREE SAMPLES!

Mail this coupon to the Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.

I saw your advertisement in the Green's Fruit Grower. Send me free of all cost:

1st—Roofing Samples 3rd—Your Furniture Catalog
2nd—Your Big General Catalog 4th—Your "Book of Plans"

Kind of building.....

Site of roof.....

If ceiling or siding is wanted give all dimensions.....

About when you expect to order.....

NAME.....

P. O..... R. F. D.....

Co..... State.....

Send coupon
Today for
samples.

The biggest and most
liberal proposition
ever offered.

OUR GUARANTEE!

We will ship any of this material to any address in the United States, C. O. D., subject to examination, upon receipt of 25% of the amount of your order in cash. Balance to be paid when material reaches destination. You can decide from examination if it comes up to representation. If not satisfied your deposit will be refunded and material returned at our expense.

\$1,000,000 OUR CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS is sufficient evidence of our responsibility. We want your inquiries on merchandise of any kind and character. Roofing coverings is but one department, although we sell more than any concern in the country, direct from mill to consumer. In addition, we are constantly buying complete stocks of new high-grade goods at **SHERIFFS', RECEIVERS' and MANUFACTURERS' SALES**. We carry in stock a full line of building material, including lumber, sash, doors, everything needed for a building of any kind—wire fencing—machinery—gasoline engines and traction outfits—furniture and household goods—plumbing material—heating apparatus—water works systems—hardware of every kind.

Ask For Big Bargain Catalog No. 69

FREE for the Coupon!

It is a book every wise buyer must have. No matter what you need in your home or on your farm or property, we can save you big money through our thousands of special offers quoted at lowest prices of any house in America. The coupon will bring it free.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. W. 35th & Iron St. CHICAGO

Marysville, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1908.
Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: In checking over the material for the F. E. Johnston's house I find all the material way beyond my expectation. I am certainly pleased with all of it and take pleasure in saying that you people will certainly hear from me whenever I wish material for building.
(Signed) WM. RUBRECHT.

Rosedale, Pa., R. F. D. No. 1.
Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: The lumber I received from you a few weeks ago is very satisfactory. The plastering lath I am well pleased with. I have a good demand for them in 4-ft. and 32-in. Can you furnish me a half carload mixed with other lumber?
(Signed) N. H. FAHL.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill., Nov. 14, 1908.
Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: Car of lumber arrived O. K. on Oct. 9th. Must say I am well pleased with same. Kindly thanking you for a square deal and prompt shipment. I am,
Very truly yours,
(Signed) O. E. REITERMAN.

Miller, S. D., Oct. 1, 1908.
Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: Car of lumber received September 24th, all checked up, and can say am very well pleased with it.
Can recommend your lumber to anyone you refer to me.
Very truly yours,
(Signed) JOHN W. ALLEN.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION

Published Monthly—Three Years for \$1.00

Volume 29.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1909.

Number 2.

Spraying for the Codling Worm

BY H. A. COSSARD, M. S.

The past season's work (1907) with codling worm was to determine whether or not the drenching sprays can be profitably used in the eastern sections where the practice has been to use arsenical sprays in combination with bordeaux mixture. Less important questions tested were the economic value of soap and other materials added to the spray as stickers, the number of applications that should be made, with dates for making them, and which of the arsenicals to use.

An orchard, located near Amherst, O., was selected for the experiment, the part of it used consisting of about 325 trees set on 12 acres. These trees average 20 feet in height and have an equal spread of top. Some sections of the orchard were slightly infested with San Jose scale, and, late in the winter, it was carefully sprayed with lime-sulphur wash. No spraying with bordeaux mixture before blooming was deemed necessary. Regular bordeaux treatments had been given for several summers prior to the present one, therefore the orchard was free from scab. The sod-mulch system of culture has been followed and wormy apples were said to have been numerous the preceding year, the owners estimating that 40 or 50 per cent. of the crop would have been wormy at harvest if the trees had been left unsprayed.

SPRAYING OUTFIT.

The spraying outfit consisted of a gasoline power pump mounted on trucks. A suitable tower, built on the trucks and carrying an elevated platform from which the tallest trees could be easily reached, added to the convenience and efficiency of the apparatus. Bamboo extension rods 10 feet long were used.

Since the owners of the experimental orchard keep bees we could not begin spraying until all the petals were down, making us three or four days later in commencing than would have been the case under other circumstances. The first spraying was begun May 30 and, because of interfering rains, was not finished until June 7th.

PLAN OF EXPERIMENT.

Each tree was numbered from 1 to 45. They consisted of Baldwins and Ben Davis trees.

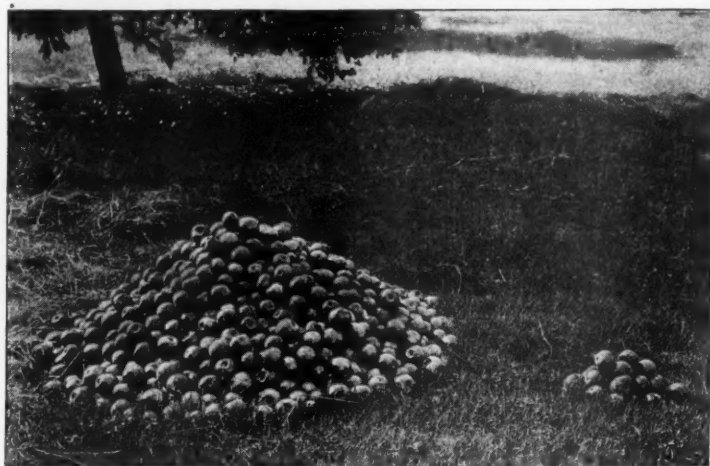
About 100 pounds pressure was maintained by the pump and, for the first application, the trees were sprayed until they dripped freely, about 11 gallons per tree being used with the coarse caps and 8 gallons per tree with the medium caps. The second and third applications required about 5 gallons per tree on the average with the fine caps, and nearly 7 gallons with the coarse caps.

COST OF TREATMENT.

Assuming copper sulfate to cost 9 cents per pound, iron sulfate 3 cents per pound, arsenate of lead 11 cents, paris green 30 cents, white arsenic 10 cents, sal soda 1 cent, lime 50 cents per 100 pounds, soap 20 cents per gallon, and the labor of two men and team 5 dollars per day, the expense of spraying a tree in each plot throughout one season varied from 22 to 43 cents per tree.

These calculations are based on the presumption of having favorable weather and the ability of two men to do the work of mixing. This can be easily done if the orchard is not too far from the mixing plant and there are no stoppages or interferences of any kind. Usually, bad weather will make the cost more. When it is further considered that the prices of chemicals, as estimated in the foregoing calculations, will not hold unless purchased in large quantities, it will be necessary for the average orchardist to advance the computed figures fully 50 per cent.

Note—Taken from Bulletin 191, issued by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O.—Ed.



Here are two piles of apples from tree No. 11. It produced 98 perfect fruit. There are 1219 sound apples in the first pile and 21 wormy apples in the smaller pile. This tree was properly sprayed last year at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

RUSSETING OF FRUIT.

In cold, wet springs, if sprayed with bordeaux mixture or arsenical compounds, young apples are apt to become more or less russeted, owing to the excessive development of cork cells in the skin. This experimental orchard exhibited a conspicuous amount of russeting this season. The trees earliest sprayed russeted most, those sprayed 10 days later possessing much better skin and color. Within less than a month after the first spraying a large number of the apples were distorted in shape, because of one side having outgrown the other, and nearly all were somewhat dwarfed in growth.

It was impossible to distinguish any difference in the degree of damage done to the trees heavily sprayed and to those more lightly treated; neither could any difference be discerned between those treated with the different arsenicals, nor between those treated with or without soap. The latest sprayed plots were injured somewhat less than the earlier ones, though the difference in the experimental plots, sprayed a week apart, was not very obvious.

Bordeaux was not used in the experiment after the second spraying since it was evidently unnecessary for the control of scab. All of the sprayed trees, so long as the leaves remained on them, showed for a considerable distance the characteristic color of adhering bordeaux. The soap sticker may have been more or less useful in this connection, but the same appearance was exhibited

by the plots upon which no soap was used.

By harvest time the fruit had largely outgrown the damage by spraying and colored surprisingly well. When graded for size and worms, most of it would pass for fancy this season, but in ordinary seasons could not be so classed because of the russeted skin. Some varieties seem to be very little subject to this damage, although sprayed at the same time, with the same materials, and in the same way as the more tender kinds; but Baldwin and Ben Davis are both very susceptible to russeting. If such heavy spraying can be recommended as desirable, it is quite possible that better results will be secured by omitting the bordeaux from the first spraying after bloom, using only the arsenate of lead and milk of lime at that time. This adjustment would probably necessitate an application of bordeaux before blooming as well as its addition to the mixtures for the second and third treatments after blooming.

RESULT AS A WHOLE.

From the Baldwin trees used in the experiment about 1700 bushels of apples were picked and sold at \$3.50 per barrel, the buyer furnishing barrels and doing the barreling. The buyers took everything, as it came from the trees, for there was so little poor fruit they did not think it worth while to sort it over. About 800 bushels were picked from the Ben Davis trees and sold at the same figures. Several hundred bushels were sold locally at \$1.50 per bushel.



Here are three piles of apples. This tree was known as tree No. 32, and yielded 50.83% perfect fruit. It stood beside tree No. 11. It was not sprayed at all. In the first pile there are 773 sound apples, in the middle pile there are 416 wormy apples, in the smallest pile there are 58 injured by the curculio.—Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Since the trees used experimentally averaged a yield of 8 bushels each and nearly half of the value of the crop, at a most conservative estimate, must be credited to spraying, nearly \$1400 must be allotted as the estimated profit from spraying this orchard. This estimate is net after allowing \$125, a liberal figure, for cost of treatment. If the other unsprayed orchards in the neighborhood of Amherst be accepted as the criteria of productiveness instead of our very conservative estimates, the allotted gain would need to be increased fully 50 per cent. for all such unsprayed trees produced less than one-fourth as much marketable fruit as these experimental trees, although of the same size.

Suggestions by the Editor.—Several orchardists living in the same neighborhood could purchase a large power sprayer together and do all the spraying in all the orchards that they own.

RESULTS IN ADJACENT ORCHARD.

The sections of the Schmitkons orchard not included in our experiment were sprayed twice, once early and once in July. The materials used were 3 pounds of arsenate of lead and 2 or 3 pounds of dissolved soap in each 50 gallons of bordeaux mixture for the first application, and 3 pounds of arsenate of lead in each 50 gallons of water for the July spraying. The medium caps and the crooks were used for both sprayings. The applications were liberal, the first being given two or three days after finishing the last plot in the experimental orchard. Russeting was much less pronounced than in case of the experimental plots, doubtless due to the fact that the fruit was older when sprayed. The percentage of wormy fruit was somewhat greater than in the experimental orchard. From a commercial standpoint, this spraying was even more satisfactory than the experimental work. Assuming the profits of their spraying here to duplicate or exceed that of the experimental section, the owners of these orchards were the gainers, from \$2,500 to \$3,000 through one year's returns from spraying 20 acres of bearing orchards.

These orchards, so heavily laden with clean fruit in an exceptional year, surrounded by numerous smaller, unsprayed orchards bearing very inferior crops or none at all, elicited widespread interest and one of the most successful field meetings in the history of the state horticultural society was held in the experimental orchard in early October. Local interest in the work was highly satisfactory and many neighboring fruit growers have expressed their intention to provide themselves with spray pumps before the opening of another season.

The crop from one tree, sprayed 3 times, was picked August 29th, and taken to the State fair for exhibition. The record for this tree was 432 sound apples, 2 wormy ones, 6 marked with curculio crescents and no drops prior to picking. The produce from another tree was picked September 14th and shown at the Lorain county fair and again at the field meeting in early October; the record for this tree was as follows: wormy drops, 10; drops with curculio marks, 2; sound picked, 2,883; wormy picked, 51; marked by curculio picked, 11.

The average of picked sound fruit at harvest on all sprayed trees of which records were kept, was over 95 per cent. while the same average for the unsprayed trees was less than 58 per cent. Since among the apples classed as unsound, were a number damaged in no respect except by small scars of curculio crescents on the skin, the average of sound fruit in each case may justly be considered about one or two per cent. higher than the figures given.

"The draughts have stiffened my joints a bit."

Groaned the wind mill far from sound; "But I'll stick to my post as long as I can be up and around."

—Cleveland "News."

Spraying for Profit.

1. Orchards sprayed with lime-sulfur wash in winter do not need treatment with bordeaux mixture before blossoming, unless this ingredient is omitted from the spray applied just after blossoming.

2. Heavy applications of combined spray (bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead) within a week or ten days after the blossoms fall will do much to give a high percentage of sound fruit, but in cold wet seasons, and we may discover in all seasons it russets the fruit, diminishing its value for fancy markets.

3. By omitting bordeaux from the first treatment after bloom and using only a heavy spray of arsenate of lead, it may be possible to secure a high percentage of sound fruit reasonably free from russet. This procedure is worthy of experimental trial.

4. If bordeaux is omitted from the treatment just after bloom as suggested in 3, it would probably be best to use it before the bloom after the leaves are expanded, and again in the second spraying after bloom. Observation alone can determine whether it should be used in the July spraying. If the leaves are yellow and falling at this time leave out the bordeaux.

5. The third spraying should be given by July 15th or earlier in northern Ohio. Southern Ohio needs a date about two weeks earlier than the northern part.

6. Trees should be sprayed at least two or three times to secure best results. Some growers make five applications or more.

7. The net profit from spraying an average sized tree from 12 to 20 years old throughout one season at a total cost of from 30 to 50 cents is from \$3 to \$7 or more, when apples are worth \$1 per bushel.

8. The essentials for success are a good spraying outfit, making the applications at the right time, and thorough work.

Note—From Bulletin No. 191, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Lombard Plum.

The Lombard is a great favorite for the following reasons: The tree seems to adapt itself to any locality; it is extremely hardy, producing good crops where many varieties will not grow; it is a strong growing tree—trees on our grounds five years of age being as large again as some varieties planted the same year; it is exceedingly productive. My experience has been that it outyields most other varieties, and yet all varieties of plums are remarkably productive. It is not equal to some varieties in quality, and yet it is enjoyable eaten out of hand and desirable for canning and other domestic purposes. Those who are not familiar with the superior virtues would consider this delicious. The fruit usually hangs so thick on the limbs that we are compelled to thin out one-half. The more you thin it, the larger, brighter and better the remaining fruit will be. It is a handsome reddish plum, the flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Season—August. More than one of the leading fruit growers have planted the Lombard tree especially for a stock for top budding and grafting slow growing varieties, and it is one of the most vigorous growers, and gives great satisfaction for this purpose. It is an excellent variety, and should be planted in all gardens and orchards. It can be relied upon for a crop often when some other varieties fail.

Plums for Michigan.

Abundance. One of the best known and most extensively grown of the Japan plums. Tree readily distinguished by its upright, vigorous growth and reddish colored shoots. Fruit yellow, shaded with red, somewhat tender, juicy, of good quality. Season early August.

Satsuma. A vigorous, upright, spreading grower, usually quite productive. Fruit large, roundish; color dark, purplish red; texture tender; flavor mild, vinous. Flesh of this variety is dark purple. The best variety in the station collection for culinary purposes.

Burbank. A remarkably vigorous, spreading grower, very productive. Fruit roundish, tapering slightly toward apex; color dark red on yellow ground; texture tender; adherence, cling; quality good. Stands shipment well and is particularly valuable for market. Trees require severe heading in to keep them within bounds. Season late August.

Hot Beds and Cold Frames.

It is not too late to start a hot bed on a farm, and I advise you to start one at once. Simply make a pile of horse manure three feet or four feet deep, pack it down firmly. Place surrounding this a frame of boards about two feet in depth. Over this place your grass, having first filled in over the manure with about three inches to four inches good garden soil. Do not plant the seed for a day or two, giving the manure and earth



What proper spraying will accomplish. This tree produced 30 bushels of apples—99% were sound and perfect fruit. Are you going to spray this year? If not, why not?

time to be warmed a little. Do not sow the seed very deep. Have some kind of a weight over the glass so as to prevent the wind from blowing the sash off. When the seeds begin to come up, as they will very soon, be careful to give the hot bed a little ventilation by opening one or more sections a few inches or the young plants will be burned by the hot rays of the sun. White washing the glass will prevent this burning somewhat. Ventilation will also prevent the plants from growing too fast and becoming spindling. Tomatoes, celery, peppers, cabbage and even potatoes and corn can be started in this hot bed. Sometimes the hot beds are covered with unbleached sheeting after being covered with two coats of linseed oil, which answers a very good purpose. The sheeting is better in this regard that the plants are not liable to be burned as they are under glass, and there is no danger of their getting broken. Cold frames are simply boxes covered with glass placed over seeds planted in the garden a week or two earlier than ordinary. I have often seen pansies blooming all winter under such cold frames placed over pansy beds in the fall, a few harvest leaves being placed over the plants, thus protecting them.

Present Spraying Conditions.

By Professor Taft Before the Illinois Horticultural Society.

In Michigan we have had three failures in the last four years in the average unsprayed orchard, while a thoroughly-sprayed orchard in southern Michigan has been yielding from \$6,000 to \$10,000 per year on thirty acres. We have in Michigan a law forbidding spraying with a poison while trees are in blossom; this has deterred many from spraying after the blossoms have opened, and if they have sprayed before they open it is best to leave the next spraying until the petals have fallen. We think the spraying before the blossom opens is of the utmost importance, from the fact that we have more or less trouble from caterpillars, canker worms, and the plum curculio, and our growers, who make a practice of spraying trees with an arsenical poison in connection with bordeaux mixture just before the blossom opens, find that they can greatly reduce the number of curculio marks on the apple. The curculio often ap-

pears two weeks before the blossom, before they can deposit their eggs and during that time they naturally feed on the leaves and other parts of the trees; if these are poisoned, we can kill a large proportion of the curculio and thus save the marking of the apples. The value of the second spray against the codling moth appears to depend on the fact that the larvae of the codling moth does not appear until perhaps two or three weeks after the blossoms fall, and thus the eggs hatch for a period of two or three weeks; to control this insect it is not safe, as it was formerly thought to rely entirely on spraying after the blossoms fall. Even though we fill the calyx with poison, there is a chance of these worms coming out three or four weeks after that time. I believe that to control this insect we need to spray a third time, two, or perhaps three weeks after the blossoms fall, or two weeks after the second spraying. The eggs of this codling moth are laid largely on the leaves; it was formerly thought that they were deposited on the calyx cavity, but actually about nine-tenths are found on the leaves. Our best growers would not stop with these three applications; in fact, if we have rains they will wash off, and they spray perhaps once or twice more during June, their idea being to keep every part of the tree coated, so that neither apple scab nor codling moth can injure them. Then about the middle of August they spray again for the second brood of codling moth, and where these four or five or six applications have been made the results heretofore mentioned have been obtained. The spray should be applied in the form of a mist under a high pressure, ranging from 25 to 200 pounds. In order to maintain this pressure a power outfit should be secured. Another important thing is to have a suitable nozzle. Where one has large trees and wishes to spray rapidly, it takes three or four Vermorel nozzles at the end of a spray rod, which makes it cumbersome to handle, and for two or three years we have used the large single nozzles, like the Mystery or the Friend, which we have found preferable to the Vermorel. We have a grape section in southwestern Michigan, covering perhaps twelve miles square, where this year they bought 125 power sprayers at one little station, showing that grape-growers appreciate the value of

spraying. We are finding also that the use of bordeaux, followed by weak copper-sulphate solutions, or self-bolled lime-sulphur mixture, will control the brown rot of the cherry, peach, and plum, which, in the case of early peaches and plums, is often destructive to the crop.

Commercial Orchards in Europe.

By Prof. John Craig.

"I was in Europe for about eight months not long ago and while there was able to make observations relative to market conditions. Now it is often said that the apple crop is likely to be overdone in this country.

"The greatest apple crop we have had during the past 10 or 12 years was that of 1896. The crop that year totaled, I think, 9,000,000 barrels in the United States. The average apple crop since that time has not exceeded 35,000,000 barrels per year. The apple crop this year I do not suppose will run as high as 30,000,000 barrels. It is rarely that we get a big crop all over the country in the same year.

"Looking at it merely from the standpoint of the ratio of increase in product, I do not think that there is any cause for fear whatever. We should take into consideration the ratio of increase in the consuming population.

"In considering the European market for American fruits, we must bear in mind that there are no commercial orchards in Europe. This is a broad statement, but, as a matter of fact, there are no commercial orchards in Europe such as we know of in the west and east. Orchards may be cultivated there, but it is as an exclusive crop. Small numbers of trees are grown, but not for commercial purposes. The 'amateur' system is thoroughly imbued in the European mind, and it is going to prevail there for a long time, for the old country people are slow-moving.

"I am not sure but that it would be well for American producers and shippers to have in Europe agents whose business it would be to secure the best possible markets for American fruits. There is a vast public waiting to be supplied with good American apples, and one of the great problems is to reach the mass of consumers, which is not done at the present time.

"What is the best package for apples? "The commercial demand has been in the past, and is to a large extent at the present time, for barrels. This package does more to injure the marketing possibilities of the apple than anything else. The barrel has been universally condemned.

"I believe, however, that the sentiment is changing in favor of the box. A Boston dealer once told me that there they had no use for boxes, but a year or so later I found that they were beginning to use boxes in Boston, and this man then told me that 'boxes were all right,' he guessed. The settlement of this question will be what you make it. Undoubtedly the box makes for the fine fruit. The right kind of packages used stimulates and keeps the grower up to the standard. The barrel helps to degrade the quality of the fruit."

"The German government at this time is making a careful study of apple growing methods in this country. They are bringing the facts home to their own students, and trying to establish in their own colleges the teachings of American methods, but thus far with no results. I do not look for any great increase in the output of apples in Europe in years to come. Their system of orcharding will not be changed.

"Much of the American fruit that goes to Germany is landed at Hamburg. There it is received, examined right on the dock and from the dock is taken to the auction room. Fruit auctions are held the year around in that city, as they receive orchard products from all parts of the world that ripen at all seasons of the year.

"American shippers should bear in mind that it is not at all difficult for the bidders at these auctions to have a mutual agreement with regard to prices which will be paid for the American product. As a matter of fact, prices usually remain uniform at the auctions, unless there happens to be an empty market, and much need for the fruit that is offered.

"Another very curious condition is that there is very little distribution of apples out of the big receiving centers. Apples received in Hamburg, London, or other large European points are consumed there with little reference to the great number of consumers which are in the country districts.



Orchardists come for miles to visit the experiment stations in their respective states. Talks are given in the open orchard on spraying and fruit raising. The above shows a gathering at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio, W. J. Green speaking.

Renewal of Old Peach Trees.

The peach tree is a rapid grower under ordinarily favorable conditions. It bears fruit only on wood of the previous season's growth. Its characteristic habit of growth is to form tall, erect branches, in its early years, becoming more spreading as its age increases; hence a few seasons' unrestricted, natural development, where care and pruning has been neglected, results in a tall, ungainly, illy proportioned top, formed by long, straggling, slender branches at the extremities of which, out of reach from the tallest step-ladders, the fruit is borne. The weight of the fruit, at the extremities of these highly or widely extended branches, brings so great a leverage to bear upon their bases as to result in serious splitting, breaking and mutilation of the trees. Careful, annual pruning back of the new growth, from the time the young trees are planted, tends to overcome this undesirable habit of growth and to keep the head of the tree compact and symmetrical, thereby

Discussion on Spraying at the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

Before spraying study the diseases and insects you have got to fight and learn how to control them, says Mr. Jas. E. Johnson, of Canada. Spray thoroughly at the right time. One of the greatest secrets of successful spraying is to apply the spray at just the right time. One day's delay in spraying for the codling moth may ruin the whole crop.

In Norfolk County they use a hand power outfit; with this they cannot spray more than 12 acres of full grown apple orchard. A good power outfit can handle 15 acres. They can apply from 600 to 800 gallons of mixture per day with their hand outfit. This outfit was on exhibition at the horticultural show, one man does the pumping. In his opinion a gasoline engine was not so sure. He recommends four sprayings. The first for fungus disease, the second for bud moth and fungus, the third for codling moth, and a fourth for a tussock moth. This latter, on its first appearance, eats the new foliage and then it gnaws into every apple. Some heal over, others show defacement. The spraying for tussock moth should take place two to three weeks after the blossoms fall. Tussock moths hatch out from the 15th of May to the middle of July. The following was the formula they used: 250 gallons of water, 1 lb. white arsenic, 3 pounds sal soda, 1 pound paris green, 20 pounds blue vitriol and 70 pounds stone lime. The white arsenic and the sal soda must be boiled together for 45 minutes. They put the granulated vitriol into a hopper which fits over their tank, then they pump 150 gallons of water through the hopper and dissolve the vitriol. They have a box holding seventy pounds of lime and slack it there into milk of lime, then they add it to the tank solution and agitate it thoroughly. Then they add the white arsenic and paris green solutions, stirring slowly.

Mr. J. C. Harris, of Ingersoll, starts to spray as soon as the blossoms have half fallen and goes over the orchard as quickly as possible; then he turns round and does it again, and afterwards gives a third application. He has done no spraying till after the blossoms have fallen. By following Mr. Jas. E. Johnson's methods he has exterminated the oyster shell bark louse.

Arsenate of lead has no injurious properties and goes into suspension readily. Beginning immediately after the blossoms fall three sprayings should be given, using 4 pounds arsenate of lead to 100 gallons of water. The arsenate of lead sells at 12-1-2c per pound in 100 pound kegs, and the cost of applying is somewhat higher than paris green, etc., but the arsenate of lead is more effective and will stay on all the season without washing off.

Thackeray said that to be a gentleman is "to be honest, to be gentle, to be brave, to be wise, and, possessed of all these qualities to exercise them in the most graceful manner." Cardinal improved on this by declaring that a gentleman is one who never inflicts pain. "When a gentleman speaks coarsely," declared Dick Steele, in the "Spectator," "he dresses himself clean to no purpose," and Kingsley laid down the dogma that "the right to be called a gentleman is something that this world did not give and cannot take away." Defoe regarded a gentleman as one reared above the class of mechanics. "Gentlemen," said an English writer of 1577, "be those whose their race and blood, or at the least their virtues, do make noble and knowne." "Generosity," wrote one in 1616, "disclaimeth violence, sluggishness, nigardiness, malicousness, lying and cowardliness; so that in a gentleman, though there may be found somewhat to be reprehended, yet there ought not to be contained anything worthy of reproach or infamy."

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.—I am very anxious to raise some extra fruit on my place, especially grapes. I now have eleven varieties. Green's White, the Regal, Diamond and Niagara planted last spring made a wonderful growth. The Japanese plums also did fine, but I lost the Tartarian and Windsor cherry trees. I cannot understand why. I wish you could have seen my Alaska quince tree last October. It had some of the largest quinces on it I ever saw. I think it is very valuable.—Mary E. Cropsey, Illinois.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ills.—We are just through checking car of lumber and have found same A No. 1. We are very much pleased with the quality and hope the next car will prove just as good. We are in need of shingles and lath for this house and hope you will rush them through.—Chas. Lundblade, Great Bend, Kans.



The upper picture with a ladder standing against the tree, is an old peach tree before renewal. During the month of March, 1905, this tree was cut back as shown in the second photograph. The lower illustration is the same tree at the close of the first growing season following renewal.

lessening the danger of breaking by reducing the leverage exerted by the weight of the crop, and rendering the gathering of the fruit an easy and pleasant task. But even with careful, annual pruning, the peach tree will eventually get out of proportion and out of reasonable bounds. It is at this time that a complete renewal become advisable. This can be accomplished without the loss of a crop, providing the work be done early in the spring of a season in which the fruit buds have been destroyed by the rigors of winter. Where annual crops are the rule, the fortunate orchardist may cut back a few of the branches of each tree each season, thereby keeping an adequate supply of new fruiting wood coming on, low down where pruning and spraying may be easily done, and where the crop may be safely supported by the superior strength of the short, sturdy, well-knit branches. Thus, gradually, the trees will become renewed, there will be no material loss in fruit production, and the fruit will be of larger size because of the decreased number of specimens to be developed.—Bulletin 180, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

N. B. If the pruning is done annually in August or September it will tend to increase fruit buds. Severe pruning should be done in February or March.

Codling Moths, Potato-Bugs and All Leaf-Eating Insects

are surely and quickly killed by spraying with

Swift's Arsenate of Lead

This is an immense improvement on other insecticides. It is certain in effect and easy to use. It never burns or injures foliage, and always improves yield. It sticks to foliage for a long period. It mixes readily with water, stays mixed and does not clog the spray pump. Write for reports from farmers and fruit growers of the wonderful effectiveness of Swift's Arsenate and our free book about leaf-eating insects and how to treat them.

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JARVIS SPRAYING COMPOUND
SURE CURE FOR SAN JOSE SCALE

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TERMS.—In bbl. lots (50 gal.), 30c per gal., freight deduction and 1% discount allowed for cash in ten days from date of invoice; otherwise net thirty days, f. o. b. Rochester.

We would refer you to J. H. Hale, the Peach King, or Prof. Jarvis, of the Connecticut Agricultural College, as to its efficiency.

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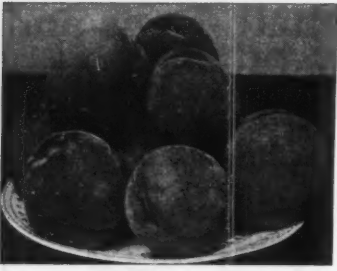
or solid streams all from the same nozzle. Ten different styles of sprayers for all kinds of spraying, whitewashing, etc., etc.

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Red River Seed Potatoes, grown in the cold northwest, are ahead of all others for quick early maturity, vigorous growth and great productiveness. Olds' Seed Potatoes have a national reputation. 21 years experience growing and handling; our potatoes are known in every section and we are acknowledged headquarters for pure seed of the best varieties. Send Postal for 88 page Catalog giving correct descriptions and true illustrations of the best in Seed Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Barley, Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Poultry Supplies and Tools. Prices right. L. L. OLDS SEED CO., Drawer 0, MADISON, WISCONSIN (Formerly Clinton, Wis.)



Elberta peach is the most popular orchard peach. It stands shipment well and is the best keeper of all peaches. It is large, handsome and productive.

Scalecide vs. Lime Sulphur.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Among intelligent fruit growers, I do not believe that the efficacy of Scalecide as a scale destroyer is to-day questioned, and most of our experimental stations make the broad statement that it seems quite effective, only it should be used at a greater strength than that advised by the manufacturers. This is true, in a sense, for at first a 1 to 20 or 25 solution was recommended. We found, however, that a 1 to 20 was the weakest strength at which it could be used effectively, but even at this strength, the greatest care was necessary in making a thorough application. Therefore, for the past year, we have followed the advice of the experiment stations, and recommended a 1 to 15, which, containing more oil, would give it greater spreading properties and consequently a larger margin of safety.

Now, as to cost. Scalecide costs 50c. a gallon delivered at any railroad station east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river and North Carolina state line, and to any railroad station in the United States 60c., so that a solution of 1 to 15 costs only 3 1-2c. a gallon ready for use, and one gallon of the spray will cover twice as many trees as one gallon of lime-sulphur, aside from the fact that, being an oily watery liquid, flowing freely from the pump, it may be applied in one-half the time required by lime-sulphur. Thus, it is no more expensive than lime-sulphur at 1 3-4c. a gallon, with a further saving of one-half the labor.

In a recent letter, Mr. J. E. Davidson, manager of the Miami Valley Fruit company, of Fort Valley, Georgia, says that he sprayed 12,000 trees with lime-sulphur at a cost of \$145 for the material, for a little more than \$12 per thousand, and 68,000 trees with Scalecide at a cost of \$416.64 for material, which is only a trifle over \$6 a thousand. He adds: "In spraying with lime-sulphur, we found it very inconvenient and slow, necessitating two extra hands, besides a boiler and fireman. With Scalecide, the work of spraying is made easy. We have just passed through the best season we have ever had. Our fruit was perfectly sound, high colored, having absolutely no rot. The fruit on trees sprayed with Scalecide was just as fine and sound as where lime-sulphur was used. We cannot say too much for the efficacy of Scalecide." Mr. Jules Girtanner, division florist of the Pennsylvania railroad, after spraying some eighteen miles of osage orange hedges, says: "Comparing the cost of Scalecide with sulphur and lime wash, find it one-third the cost of the boiled mixture, results about the same."

I could add many other testimonials to the above, but I desire to touch on just one other point. A great many advocates of lime-sulphur say that it is worth all it costs as a fungicide, and for that reason should never be omitted. Scalecide has shown this past season that it has as great fungicidal properties as lime-sulphur. In a recent visit to a large peach orchard in Connecticut, where thousands of peach trees had been sprayed, some with lime-sulphur and others with Scalecide, standing side by side under the same conditions, it seemed impossible to see any difference in the beauty and color of the foliage. If there was any, it was in favor of Scalecide, and the owner, a strong lime-sulphur man, admitted that he would not use lime-sulphur this coming season, as Scalecide was cheaper and easier to apply.

Mr. H. A. Lawrence, of Germantown, N. Y., writes: "Another grand feature about Scalecide is that where applied to trees that have shown little growth, one spraying will show wonderful improvement, which demonstrates that it clears the trees of all other infestation." Another gentleman informs me that he has little peach curl since using Scalecide, another that it seems to take the place of the first spraying with bordeaux. —B. G. Pratt.

"The world is a grand book from which to become wiser."—Goethe.

Spraying Grapes and Cherries.

A reader in Belfield, Va., wants me to tell how I succeeded in spraying grapes with the new soda bordeaux mixture, and in what proportions I would use the soda and copper sulphate on peaches and plums for the brown rot; also whether disparene, or arsenate of lead, can be used on Japan plums and peaches with any prospect of killing the curculio, says "Farm and Fireside." I can state that my grapes were sprayed three or four times last season, but not a pound of lime was used. The mixtures were invariably prepared with soda, in the proportions already repeatedly given in these columns. In regard to spraying cherries, plums and peaches for the fruit-rot ("monilla"), it is not yet settled whether the bordeaux mixture, either old or new, will do much good. Some of us have tried, with varying results, to prevent the spread of the fruit-rot on cherries, plums and peaches by means of spraying with a very weak simple solution of copper sulphate. George T. Powell has been enabled to save cherry crops by this means, using only one-fourth of a pound of copper sulphate to one hundred gallons of water, but spraying as often as ten times during the fruiting season. The application seems to check the rot at once. In making the solution much stronger than the proportions recommended by Mr. Powell there is danger of injuring the foliage of the tree, although I have noticed no damage on plum trees where half a pound of copper sulphate was used to one hundred gallons of water. Disparene, or arsenate of lead, can be safely used on any foliage so far as I have tried it, even in considerable strength. Whether it will kill the curculio, however, is a disputed point. The ordinary strength of the poison would probably accomplish very little. Our hope lies in using much more than the full quantity recommended for paris green, and possibly even more than the manufacturers of disparene advise us to use, while the bordeaux mixture, to be safe on plums and peaches, should be rather weak. It seems that we are yet greatly in need of more definite knowledge on some of these points.

SPRAY FOR SAN JOSE SCALE.

In the test reported in this bulletin the various combinations of lime, sulphur and salt gave good results, the best proportions appearing to be 20 pounds of lime and 15 pounds of sulphur to each 50 gallons of water, says Thomas B. Symons, of Maryland station, bulletin 99. The cooked solutions gave better results than those uncooked, while the use of hot water to slack the lime in preparing the uncooked solutions was about as laborious as cooking. The use of caustic soda or potash improved the uncooked solutions. Caustic soda solutions killed large numbers of the scale, yet were not as effective as the sulphur solutions.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

The leading fungicide for apples.
5 pounds copper sulphate (blue-stone).
5 pounds fresh lime.
50 gallons water.

Suspend copper sulphate in a cheese cloth bag, in 3 gallons of hot water, in a wooden tub or earthen jar; pour into barrel and fill half full with cold water. Slake the lime in a separate tub, add 4 or 5 gallons water and stir freely. Pour this milk of lime through a cheese cloth or brass strainer, into the dilute copper sulphate, stirring constantly. Fill the barrel with cold water.

SCALE DESTROYERS.

Spray in fall, winter, or very early spring, when the trees are dormant.

LIME-SULPHUR MIXTURE.

20 pounds fresh lime.
15 pounds sulphur.
50 gallons water.

Place the lime and the sulphur in a cask and slack the lime with a small amount of water. Add about 10 gallons of water, and boil for 1 hour by injecting live steam, or by boiling in an iron kettle and boiling over a fire. For use dilute to 50 gallons. The live steam is much to be preferred for boiling, and in this case a larger amount of water is added before boiling; the mixture being applied while still hot.

ARSENATE OF LEAD.

The leading insecticide for summer use.

8 pounds arsenate of lead.

50 gallons water, or bordeaux mixture.

Arsenate of lead is in the form of a thick white paste, which dissolves readily in water. It adheres to the foliage for a long time and does not "burn" the leaves. For codling moth (apple worms) and plum curculio; also for canker worm, tent caterpillar, and all insects which eat the leaves.

Which Spray Pump

The numerous instances where sprayed fruit has brought an increase of from 100 per cent to 500 per cent in crop value is convincing proof of the value and need of spraying.

Naturally, much depends upon the kind of outfit used.

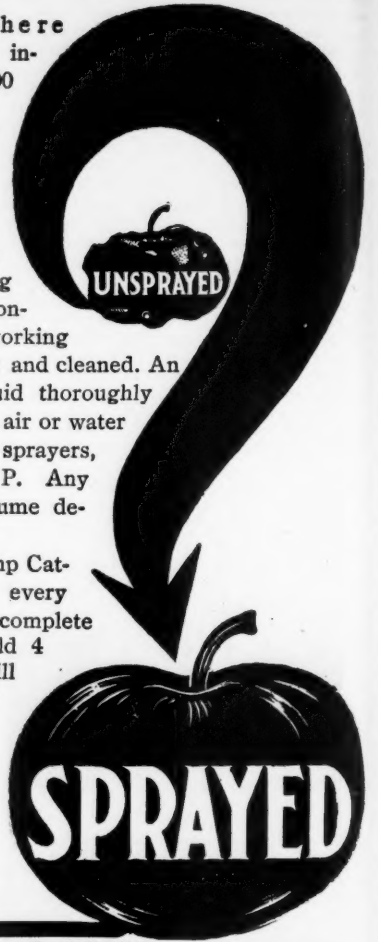
Every Deming Spray Pump is built with all brass working parts, the valves are large, the construction is very simple as the working parts can be readily taken apart and cleaned. An efficient agitator keeps the liquid thoroughly stirred up. We can furnish either air or water cooled engines with our power sprayers, with ratings of from 1½ to 3½ H. P. Any of our power sprayers will consume denatured alcohol or gasoline.

Our handsome 1909 Spray Pump Catalog contains full description of every outfit made by us, and also has complete spraying chart of 24 pages. Add 4 cents to cover postage and we will send you a copy of "Spraying for Profit," a valuable guide book for the farmer, fruit grower and truckman.



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TREE TANGLEFOOT



A Sticky Preparation Applied Directly to the Bark of Trees.

Will not injure trees. Remains sticky three months fully exposed to weather. Easily applied with a small paddle. A pound makes a band 7 to 8 feet long. Once applied needs only occasional inspection to remove leaves, etc. Unequaled to protect trees from Spring and Fall Canker Worm, Tussock, Gypsy, and Brown-Tail Moths, Fall Web Worm, Bag Worm, Climbing Cut Worm, or any climbing or creeping pests. Should be used before the insects begin to ascend the trees. Put up in 1, 3, 10 and 20-pound cans. Price 24c to 30c per pound. **SEND FOR BOOKLET.**

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OUR Spray Mixtures are always ready for use by adding water. They are the best and cheapest—no dirt nor bother in mixing; no waste; thousands of pleased customers.

Catalogue describing fourteen different prepared Spray Mixtures, also Spray Pumps and Canning Outfits manufactured by us, and illustrations of various insects and pests, which are so destructive to fruit and vegetable crops, mailed free.

QUINCY SPRAY MIXTURE CO., Box 202-B, Quincy, Ill.



Superior apples as shown at the Wisconsin State Fair.

Orchard Notes.

One of the changes in public opinion regarding varieties is that concerning the Kieffer pear. The tree yields abundantly of a fruit which is fair to look upon. Now this much-abused variety seems destined to have an inning. The fruit has not been handled correctly. It is really a late fall or winter pear. Some canning factories now buy Kieffers and keep them late before using. In this way a flavor is developed which makes the fruit more desirable than that old favorite, the Bartlett. The reports from some of the prominent growers of west Michigan indicate that in the pear orchards there the Kieffer will again be in favor. Even for home use a tree or two will not come amiss.

Although the Baldwin apple is a common variety over a large district, it seems that comparatively few know there are three types of it and that they differ so much as to be almost distinct varieties. More than this, the fruit on a young tree differs from that on one which is mature. The variety is also affected by soil, location and climate. In the southern part of Ohio it deteriorates into something of little value, while in Michigan it is one of the standard varieties. It is an apple that is to be highly recommended or emphatically condemned, according to conditions.

The tendency to become self-sterile is strong in cultivated fruits, but more so in some varieties than in others. This does not mean that the blossoms are lacking in pollen, but that for some reason they do not readily fertilize themselves, thought they may be potent for other varieties. The Baldwin is an example. It ought not to be set either alone or in large blocks. Steel's Red is another. It is not impossible that a large orchard of either kind set alone will be productive, but the probabilities are that it will not be. The safest way to treat either variety is to set it with others. This question of self-sterility seems destined to play an important part in apple culture. The time may come when the orchardist will consider it prudent to choose varieties with reference to their ability for fertilizing one another.—"Farmer's Voice."

Meantime, this country suffers a loss from bugs of more than \$50,000,000 a year, according to the reports of the national government.

Spray for Pears and Apples.

Hon. H. M. Dunlap exhibited several bushels of Kieffer pears that had been sprayed twice, and nearly every one of them were perfect specimens. While from the adjoining rows which were unsprayed, they were less than half as large, and all, more or less covered with mildew, and the greater part very imperfect. At the last session of this same society, Mr. Dunlap had Willow Twig apples on exhibition from his orchard, out of which he selected ten trees and sprayed them twice, once when in full bloom and again after the bloom had fallen; 95 per cent. of these apples were No. 1, while another ten trees (just as good as the first ten and all else being equal), which were sprayed twice, once after the bloom had fallen and again when the apples were about the size of marbles, from these ten trees less than five per cent. were No. 1, and a very small per cent. of No. 2, balance only fit for cider, and the total yield from the last ten trees was not equal to half of the amount of the first ten, thus proving beyond a doubt that proper results can be obtained by proper spraying.

Ideas on Spraying.

When any solution falls upon the foliage and then commences to run, it covers the leaf with the Paris green, which is in suspension and it lodges the bulk of the solution at the lowest point on the leaf, leaving patches on the leaf and on the apple that are really not sprayed at all, while if you put on just enough so as to coat the surface of the apple or the surface of the leaf, so that the drops will not run together, then you get an ideal condition. It gives the coating of the chemical then upon the foliage and on the fruit.

A couple of years ago in making a statement to a body of horticultural people, I heard considerable criticism of this

so-called theory that the fine misty spray was a thing that was wanted, it was not practical, it might be all right in theory, but was not practical. Now, then, we have here people who are doing that thing on a large commercial scale. It not only saves the material but greatly cuts down the expense.

Champagne From Apples.

Rochester is the hub of the greatest apple belt of the east, a wall of apple trees forty miles in length extending from her limits beyond great Sodus bay, says "Van Norden's Magazine." Where the apples all went to has heretofore been merely conjectural. It has been a fond tradition that for forty years a personal representative of the late Queen Victoria reached Rochester each harvest season personally to select and supervise the packing of twenty barrels for Osborne House cellars. But that didn't account for the whole crop, and it has remained for consular agents to trace the popular Monroe county product across seas and learn its fate.

When in Germany, American tourists of non-alcoholic tastes drink with delight a sparkling beverage called "Pom-ril." It is all made of dried chopped Rochester apples—the fruit being cut up in the Rochester factories and dried to save customs duties and freight bills; the customs alone being 75 cents on each 220 pounds. For twelve hours the prepared material is soaked by the far-seeing German drink manufacturers; the juice so acquired is drained off, sterilized, treated with carbonic acid gas, bottled and sealed. Throughout the Kaiser's empire there are a number of Pom-ril factories, one alone using 800,000 pounds of Rochester's dried apples last year.

But of Germany's use of dried apples naught in derision can be said. It is France that sins most egregiously and flagrantly. In Rochester there exists another dried apple plant—a huge one, where vast quantities of apples are sliced each year. There is waste—the skins and the cores—but they are not thrown away. In barrel lots they are packed with care and shipped to France. They stay there less than a year, and then come back to this country in showy, Indian-club shaped bottles as pure champagne—the vaunted, boasted and toasted "imprisoned laughter of the peasant girls of France."

Sauce au supreme may be made in this fashion: Cook together two tablespoonfuls of butter and two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour until they begin to bubble, and then pour on them a cup and a half of liquid, a third chicken stock, two-thirds rich milk or milk and cream. Stir until thick and smooth, taking care that it does not scorch, add half a cup of pure cream.

Fifteen thousand eight hundred and forty-seven police constables are required to protect London, and for this protection the citizens pay £1,300,000 a year.

HURST SPRAYERS ON FREE TRIAL

NO-MONEY-IN-ADVANCE.
PAY AFTER IT HAS PAID
FOR ITSELF.

LET US SEND YOU ANY OF THESE SPRAYERS—to try for 10 days, then if you buy, you can pay us cash or we'll wait till you sell your crop, then you can pay us out of the "extra profit." We pay freight. Wholesale dealers' prices.



Man-Power Potato & Orchard Sprayer.

Sprays "anything"—potatoes or truck, 4 rows at a time. Also first-class tree sprayer. Vapor spray prevents blight, bugs, scab and rot from cutting your crop in half. High pressure from big wheel. Pusher easy. Spray arms adjust to any width or height of row. Cheap in price, light, strong and durable. GUARANTEED FOR 5 FULL YEARS. Needn't send a cent to get it "on trial." You can get one free if you are first in your locality. Write now.

Horse-Power Potato & Orchard Sprayer.

For big growers. Most powerful machine made. 60 to 100 gallon tank for one or two horses. Steel axle. One-piece-heavy-angle-iron frame, cypress wood tank with adjustable round iron hoops. Metal wheels. "Adjustable" spray arms and nozzles. Brass ball-valves, plunger, strainer, etc. Big pump gives vapor spray. Warranted for 5 years. Try this machine at our expense with "your money in your pocket." See free offer below. Write today.

Fitz-All Barrel Sprayer.

Fits any barrel or tank. High pressure, perfect agitation, easy to operate. Brass ball-valves, plunger, strainer, etc. Automatic strainer. No "cup leathers or rubber" about any of our sprayers. Furnished plain, mounted on barrel, or on wheels as shown. 5 year guarantee. It don't cost you "a cent" to try it in your orchard. Get one free. See below. Write today.

FREE

—Get a sprayer FREE.—After you have tried the sprayer and are satisfied that it is just as we recommend it, send us a list of the names of your neighbors and we will write them and quote them price and have them call and see your machine work, and for every Fitz-All Sprayer we sell from your list we will credit you with \$2.00 or send you check if you have paid cash.

For every Man-Power Potato & Orchard Sprayer we sell we will credit you with \$5.00 or send check.

For every Horse-Power Potato & Orchard Sprayer we sell we will credit you with \$8.00 or send check.

We do all corresponding and selling. All you need do is show the sprayer. Many have paid for their sprayers in this way. This offer is good for only the first order in each locality. Don't delay. Send the coupon or post card NOW.

H. L. HURST MFG. CO., 154 North St. Canton, Ohio

COUPON—Fill out and send today. This Coupon will not appear again.

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Send me your Catalog, Spraying Guide, and "special offer" on the sprayer marked with an X below.

Man-Power Potato & Orchard Sprayer.

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Will positively destroy SAN JOSE SCALE and all soft bodied sucking insects without injury to the tree. Simple, more effective and cheaper than Lime Sulphur. Not an experiment. Write for FREE sample and endorsements of leading fruit growers and entomologists who have used it for years. "POCKET DIARY WITH SPRAY CALENDAR FREE IF YOU MENTION THIS PAPER."

PRICES: 50 gal. bbl. \$25.00; 30 gal. tin \$15.00; 10 gal. can \$6.00; 5 gal. can \$3.25; 1 gal. can \$1.00, f. o. b. New York. One gallon makes 16 to 20 gallons spray by simply adding water. Order now; spring spraying your last chance.

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Nitrate of Soda

Test it for Yourself Entirely Free

Let us send sufficient Nitrate of Soda for you to try, asking only that you use according to our directions, and let us know the result. To the twenty-five farmers who get the best results, we offer, as a prize, Prof. Voo-tees' most valuable book on fertilizers, their composition, and how to use for different crops. Handsomely bound, 321 pages.

Apply at once for Nitrate of Soda by post-card as this offer is necessarily limited. "Grass Growing for Profit," another book of useful information, will be sent free to farmers while the present edition lasts, if paper is mentioned in which this advertisement is seen.

Send name and complete address on post-card

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Gasoline High Pressure Sprayer

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It supplies 12 nozzles at a pressure of 200 lbs. with safety valve blowing off, and this service can easily be doubled without overtaxing the engine.

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It will refill the tank, saw wood, grind feed, run your repair shop, shell or clean your grain, run the cream separator or the churn, and is safe, simple and satisfactory. The regular outfit includes a gravity feed gasoline tank, holding one gallon, as shown in cut. If the pump feed is wanted in place of the tank it can be furnished.

A full line of Barrel, Knapsack and Power Sprayers with Mechanical Agitators and Automatic Strainer Cleaners.

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The simplest, strongest and most powerful sprayer. Can be changed from horse to hand power without any trouble. Easy to work. Will spray upper and under side of leaf; mixture can be directed at any angle. Send for our new book—FREE—and see how you can increase your profits 25 to 50 per cent.—how you can spray thirty acres of potatoes, cotton or vegetables in a day.

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DOUBLES YOUR CROP

"No tree too high, no field too big for this kind of sprayer." For orchards, vineyards, potatoes, weeds, etc. No hand pumping required—works automatically. One man can do more work with this machine than two men with the old style sprayers. Saves labor, time and money.

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No money in advance, no bank deposit, shipped direct to you at dealer's wholesale prices. Pay us out of the extra profit. This **Power Sprayer** (shown below) is an all-purpose machine for the medium sized grower, cheap in price, light, strong and durable. All our sprayers are **GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS**. We pay the freight. Write a letter or card to-day—and we'll send you **Spraying Guide**, Catalog of all kinds of sprayers, and **Special Free Sprayer**. Offer for first in each locality this season. Don't delay—Write now.

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RIPPLEY'S

Orchard, Field, Wheelbarrow,
4 and 5 Gallon Compressed Air

SPRAYERS

and spraying mixtures, Breed-
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RIPPLEY HDW. CO.,

Manufacturers Sprayer and Breed-
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Box G, Grafton, Ills.

KILL SAN JOSE SCALE

You need not lose your fruit crop this season. Spray your orchard early with a strong solution of

Good's Caustic Potash Soap No. 3

Whale Oil

It will positively destroy scale, apple scab, aphids, lice,
bugs, worms, and all other insects and parasites which infest
your trees, plants and shrubs. It contains no poisonous or
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fertilizes the soil, and quickens growth. Endorsed by the

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50; larger quantities proportion-
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Write for free booklet, "A Manual of Plant Diseases,"
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Why? Because of the outside igniter,
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are "Easy to Use," no veterinary
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Outfit for Air treatment recommended by
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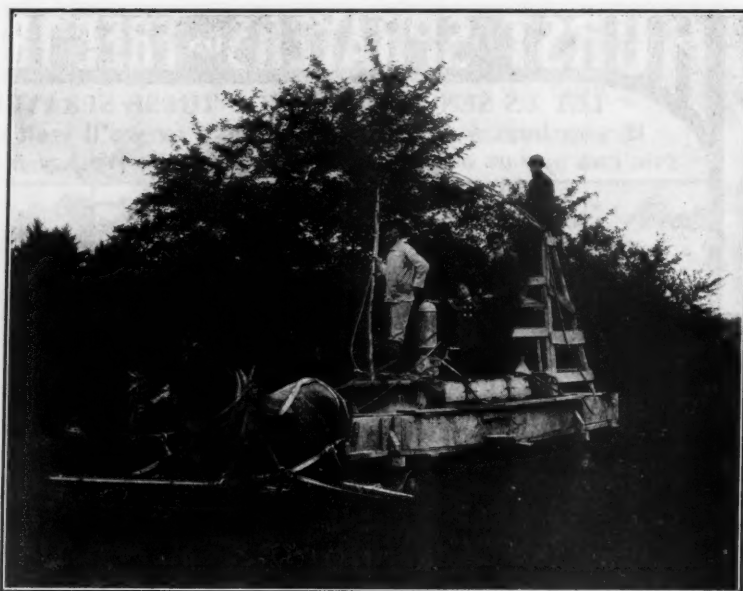
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\$1.00 Value for 25¢.
One McIntosh and One Russet
Apple for 25¢ post paid.
Daneville grown, fresh dug,
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Just patented.
107 sales and cleared \$13.37 in one day. Big offer, write at
once. **A. M. Young & Co., 85 Young's Bldg., Chicago.**



Photograph of spraying outfit used by the Miller Bros., of Hampshire county, Mass. There are many similar devices, some propelled by steam, others by gasoline engine, others by hand power. The capacity of the spray machine should depend upon the size of your orchard. I recommend that townships interest themselves in getting a large spraying machine to do the work of the entire township. Where this is not possible small orchardists will have to rely upon hand sprayers which are satisfactory for orchards of from one to ten acres.

Prof. Van Deman's Answers to Inquiries.

L. F. P., of Waterbury, Conn., is having trouble with his apple trees. They are affected by something that causes the bark to die in patches, and the branches also die gradually.

Reply: It is impossible to tell what is the cause or causes of these troubles from meager descriptions of the symptoms. The best way to get at the matter is to send specimens to the State Experiment station at New Haven and have them examined by experts. Then something definite may be known and remedies suggested. It may be that apple canker or San Jose scale are on the trees.

Reply to John R. Rutledge, of Maryland, who sent large sweet chestnuts:

The sample chestnuts came and were eaten by me and I think them of good size, but not so large as a few nuts from other chestnut trees that I have seen. The flavor is excellent. It may be well to propagate the variety by grafting, but there would be no use to grow seedlings expecting them to be like the parent tree. Scions should be cut at once, placed in a very cool, damp place (not wet) and then used for grafting about the time the bark begins to slip on the trees to be top-worked.

C. H. R., of Michigan, wants to know if hard coal ashes are of any value to the land and crops.

Reply: As all the coal beds were made from vegetable growth in the far away "carboniferous age," when there seems to have been very little potash and phosphorus needed in the growth of trees and plants, there is, consequently, very little of these elements in the ashes that are left after the carbon is consumed and again set free into the air. And we know that these are really the only plant foods that are contained in any ashes, whether from coal or wood. They are indestructible by fire, while nitrogen, the third element of fertility in vegetable matter, is all lost by being changed to gas. Hard coal or anthracite, was made from the melting of soft coal by the internal heat of the earth and pressed into solid masses before it cooled. The exclusion of air prevented combustion, but great bodies of oil and gas were driven off by the pressure, so geology teaches us.

When we consider these facts it is easy to see that coal ashes of any kind are only good in the soil for the little potash and phosphorus they contain and the loosening the soil in a mechanical way. Hard wood ashes are more valuable than those from soft wood, such as pine, because of the much larger proportion of potash and phosphorus that was needed in the growth of the trees from which the ashes were made.

J. B. G., of New York, asks if there are methods of dwarfing other fruit trees than apples and pears, such as cherries, peaches, plums, etc.

Reply: No, there is not, so far as I know of. There are a very few dwarf growing varieties of the peach and cherry, but they are not especially valuable. Dwarf fruit trees of any kind are mainly valuable for their use in places where there is not room to grow standard trees.

H. C. J., of North Carolina, is anxious to know how to prune and cultivate peach trees after the system J. H. Hale uses.

Reply: Our friend Hale is one of the best peach growers in the world, but he differs from many in setting the trees very close together, 13 feet being the distance apart as I have seen in his orchards and heard him talk in public. He heads the trees back when first planted so that their trunks are not often over a foot high. Then he prunes annually and keeps the tops so short that ladders are not needed in gathering the fruit. Common sense in this matter is the guide rather than any pet theory as to the distance to cut back, etc.

H. C. J. also wants to know about the varieties of the blackberry suitable for N. C.

Almost any or all of the blackberries will do well there, for it is a good region for this fruit. It grows wild all over the state. Of the very early kinds Wilson is one of the best, but sometimes it is affected with malformation of the flowers. King is another very early kind and has large berries and plenty of them. Early Harvest is not so large in fruit, but the canes are strong and bear abundantly. The quality is rich. Ward is a new one that is most highly spoken of. Minnewaska is one of the large and rampant growers and is well recommended. Mercereau, Stone and Snyder are other good kinds.

I have been a city man and bought a farm in Delaware, a year ago. On this farm is a tract of pineland, about 6 acres, but the sawmill has been busy in cutting down about all of the trees. The soil is sandy loam and mostly high, except some small low places between, which might count in the winter time. Would it do any good, after clearing it up, to plant it in peach trees for commercial purposes, being 8 miles from Bridgeville, the market? Which kind of peaches would pay best?—Gustav Thuns, Delaware.

Reply: Delaware is a good state for peach culture and Bridgeville is one of the main shipping points for this fruit. I have seen the whole region near the station covered with wagons loaded with it. My plan, were I to grow peaches there, would be to consult those who make the best success right there and follow their advice as to varieties and methods of culture, and I would examine their orchards often and see for myself what they do.

There is a bulletin on peach culture issued free of charge by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that gives good ideas for beginners.

The new land should first be put in farm crops and got in a good state of tillage before setting it to peaches or any other fruit.

H. B. J., of Norwood, Ohio, has some insect on the branches of his apple trees and wants to know what it is and what to do to destroy it.

Reply: The right thing to do is to send specimens to the Experiment station at Wooster and all that can be done in every way will be done promptly and in the light of modern science. It is strange that more people do not realize the presence and value of these state experiment stations and make use of the information they are prepared to give free of all cost.

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For large and quick profits grow small fruits. For over thirty years we have been growing and selling fruit plants, and our long experience has taught us to offer only the best paying varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, etc. Catalog describing all of them and containing other valuable information is free.

Address, **DAVID KNIGHT & SON, 4th St., Sawyer, Mich.**

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A Seed Drill and Wheel Hoe is indispensable—not only in a village garden but on largest farms.

Farmers should grow all manner of vegetables and "live on the fat of the land." Should provide succulent roots for Cattle, Swine, Poultry, and save high priced feed

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Only \$750 for the Best Horse Clipping Machine on Earth

Clip your horses—they'll look better, feel better, work better, sell better. It's easy to do with

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and you save \$1 to \$2 on every horse you clip. This machine is the best and truest clipper made—any one can run it. Lasts a lifetime—is dust and dirt proof and fully guaranteed for five years. If your dealer cannot supply it send our \$2 and the machine will be sent C. O. D. for balance. Write today for free catalogue. It will save money and make money for you.

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\$1.00 buys full roll (108 sq. ft.) of strictly high grade roofing, either rubber or flint coat surface, with cement and nails complete.

Most liberal offer ever made on first class roofing. Better than goods that sell at much higher prices. Don't spend a dollar on roofing until you have seen

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You need no money when you order Unito Roofing. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write today for free samples for test and comparison and our unparalleled selling plan.

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FIX YOUR ROOF

5¢ Per Square.—We will guarantee to put any old leaky, worn-out, rusty, tin, iron, steel, paper, felt, gravel or shingle roof in perfect condition, and keep it in perfect condition for 50¢ per square per year.

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The Perfect Roof Preserver, makes old, worn-out roofs new. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Our free roofing book tells all about it. Write for it today.

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Cattle Manure In Bags

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Best and safest manure for florists and greenhouse use, absolutely pure, no waste, no danger. Write for circulars and prices.

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To gain new customers will send 10 Pkts. Vegetable Seeds for only 25¢

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Gardeners, ask for wholesale list.

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Save Money on Berry Boxes and Baskets

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I write to ask of you some information in regard to growing cranberries. Is there not a kind which does not require marshy land? In other words, a variety known as the upland cranberry and can be grown successfully on a deep rich soil where a forest growth has been cleared from the land, and the soil a loamy leaf mould? And could you furnish me, or inform me of whom I could obtain half dozen plants to try? Any information in regard to this matter, either by letter or through the medium of your excellent magazine, which I assure you will always be on the table of that place, will be greatly appreciated. Thanking you in advance, I remain, Arthur E. Loomis, California.

Reply: There is no such thing as a true upland cranberry, that is a variety or species of the same class as the cranberry that grows in the swamps of the cooler parts of the country. Nor will the cranberry grow on dry land, even if it is moist and loamy. It requires boggy land, where there is water constantly within easy reach of the roots. There are several other and distinctly different plants that are falsely called upland cranberry and which will grow on ordinary land. Among these are some of the barberries. Their fruit is red, oblong in shape, tart in taste and will serve in some measure as substitutes for the cranberry. A wild species of the Snowball that bears a red berry is also sometimes called upland cranberry, but it is inferior to the true cranberry.

Will you please give us, through the Fruit Grower, the best methods of pruning and planting cherries?

I have good success with other fruit trees, but not satisfactory results with cherries.

I lost only two out of 102 pears bought from Green's nursery this year, but of 50 cherry trees I lost twelve.

I don't think I prune my cherries enough. I notice too, that newly set cherries which blossom freely do not leave out well and are not thrifty.

How would you prune a cherry tree when planting?

I prune peaches to whips and apples and pears to three to five branches of three to five buds, but I fear I leave too much top on my cherries.—O. P. Maxson, M. D.

Reply: The way to prune cherry trees at planting is about as with peach trees, that is, cut them back very severely. After that they should scarcely ever have any pruning. There is no fruit tree that is so much damaged by pruning, so far as my experience goes, and there is little or no need of doing it after the trees once get their tops formed.

S. W. S., of California, wishes to know if currants will succeed in the Imperial valley in that state. He describes the climate as being mild in winter, cool and very windy in spring and intensely hot in summer.

Reply: No, that region is not at all suited to the growth of currants. They need a cool, moist and equable climate to flourish in. Even the prairies of the central states are not congenial to this plant.

The Imperial valley is one of the hottest places in the world during the summer, and very suitable for the date palm, fig and some other fruits that will endure such a climate. Many years ago, when in the service of our government, I imported rooted plants of the date from northern Africa and had a few

set in the edge of this valley, where they have done well and borne fruit. Now the government has many more growing there and the time is in sight, as I had in mind, when the date will be a leading fruit there.

J. A. T., of Laidlaw, Oregon, lives where there are very late spring, or really early summer frosts that often do considerable damage to the fruit crops and wants to know what kinds of cherries and other fruits to grow.

Reply: Oregon is a great state for fruit, and there are so many parts of it that are so much better for it than the region where our friend lives that I would feel like moving rather than staying where strawberries and cherries are frozen after they have set. I could not name varieties that would be exempt from injury in June. Let the stockmen possess that region and go where the climate is more favorable, unless there is some very good reason for staying there. If there is reason for remaining there, make the most of it, but do not expect to grow cherries that will not freeze in June.

H. L. E., of Waterville, N. Y., wants to know about gladiolus; how to get early and late blooms; when little bulbets will bloom that are grown from seed, etc.

Reply: By putting the corms (they are not true bulbs) in a hotbed before the ground is warm outside and let unready to receive them, they will begin to grow and be ready to set out for early blooming. By holding back some of the corms in a cool and dry place and not planting until those in the ground are up and growing there can be late blooms secured. The seeds that form can be saved until the following spring and planted when the ground gets warm. The little corms that they produce should be taken up when the tops are ripe and put away for planting the next year, when they will bloom. In this way new varieties may be originated. The greatest gladiolus originator in the world, Mr. Arthur Cowee, lives in New York, where he grows many acres of this lovely flower.

E. W., of Grand Island, Nebraska, has some seedling lemons and wants to know if the leaves of all varieties of the lemon are fragrant as this one is. So far as I know this is true, for I have smelled the leaves of lemon trees of many kinds, beginning with a tree that my mother grew in a tub when I can first remember.

He also asks about California privet for ornamental hedges. This is a very suitable shrub for that purpose where it will thrive, but that is not for Nebraska. It will endure only moderate changes of climate without injury. I once had a beautiful hedge of it in Kansas, but one dry fall and cold winter killed it out in places so that it was no longer of any use as a screen or otherwise worth keeping. In Nebraska it would prove even worse, perhaps. There is an Amoor privet that is quite hardy and will probably do well in Nebraska.

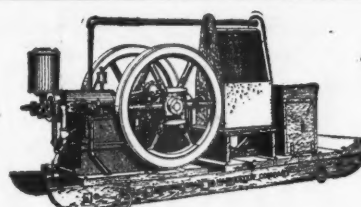
Would you advise one to haul green stable manure and put around cherry peach, apple trees, currants, gooseberries, grapes, raspberries, and all kinds of fruit?—H. V. Hunt, Mt. Vernon.

Fresh stable manure is all right to use as a mulch, provided it is not put close to the trees or plants and is well spread, so that it will not heat. Nor should it be applied lavishly, especially if it is rich in nitrogen, for there is danger of too much stimulation.

H. E. Sandeman.

An Atchison man recently refused a proposal of marriage. "I like you," he said to the girl, "but you have too many friends. They would be too many at our wedding, for you would be afraid not to invite them all, and your many friends wouldn't be satisfied unless they made fools of us by playing some kind of crazy pranks on us when we started on our wedding journey. You have so many friends that we would get all kinds of wedding presents that we don't want, and would be kept poor in the future trying to pay back when the donors got married. You are nice, and I like you, but what I am looking for in a wife is a woman who is friendless."—Atchison Globe.

Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late
I knock unbidden, once, at every gate!
If feasting, rise; if sleeping, wake before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death. But those who doubt or
hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain and ceaselessly implore;
I answer not, and I return no more.



Needed on Every Farm

How a Reliable Engine Economizes Labor

Of course, you, like other farmers, want to economize your time.

Think in how many places a power would be a help to you—would save time and work—if you had it in a handy form ready for use in a minute.

Think how much hard work it would save you in cutting feed—in sawing wood, posts or poles—in running the cream separator or churn—in operating shop or other machinery.

The I. H. C. gasoline engine is a power that is always ready at your hand. It is not necessarily stationary, like the windmill, and on that account adapted to doing only one kind of work.

The engine is built in many styles—there are portable engines on trucks and skidded engines which can be moved wherever the work is to be done. Then there are stationary engines, both vertical and horizontal, in sizes from 1 to 25-horse-power, air cooled and water cooled, and also gasoline traction engines 12, 15 and 20-horse-power. Besides, there are special sawing, spraying and pumping outfits from which you can select.

The engines are simple in design so that they can be easily understood.

They are strong and durable—constructed with a large factor of safety, inasmuch as they have greater strength than would ordinarily be required. Yet they are not clumsy or too heavy.

All parts are accessible and easily removed and reassembled. Every engine will develop a large per cent of power in excess of its rating—you get more power than you pay for.

They are absolutely reliable—you cannot find one inefficient detail. They are unusually economical in fuel consumption—less than a pint of gasoline per horse-power per hour. This means that a 2-horse power engine will produce full 2-horse power for five hours on only one gallon of gasoline.

Would it not be a wise plan for you to investigate and learn how an I. H. C. engine will save time and lighten the labor on your farm?

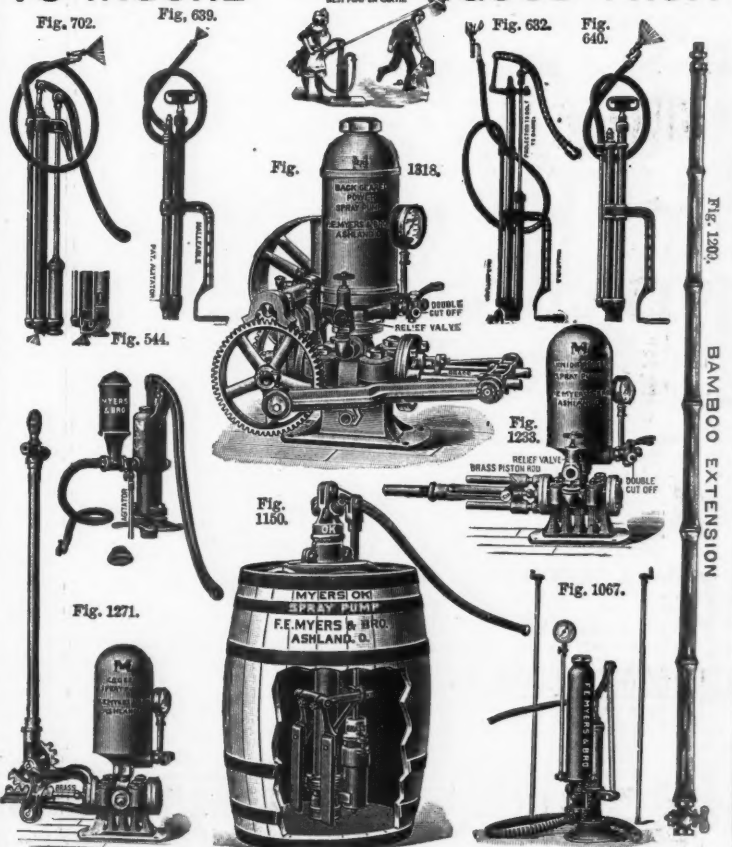
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Cyphers Fire-Proof, Insurable Incubators and Brooders
The first Fire Insurance Inspection Label ever issued on Incubators and Brooders has just been granted to Cyphers Incubator Company by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. NOW you can insure your incubator, brooder and buildings only IF you machine. See the Insurance Label. Our 1909 Catalogue, 212 pages, fully illustrated, tells all about it, and contains five valuable chapters on the poultry business. It is FREE. Write for it.

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Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.

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is our new book for the use of poultry raisers. Keep account of your eggs, chicks and profits. Our Diary shows how and also tells about our new incubators. It tells why our prices are so low. The Diary is free. Better write for it today. Tell us if you are thinking of buying an incubator and what size you want. We pay freight. Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.

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Has stood all tests in all climates for 15 years. Don't experiment, get certainty. Get it.

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Incubator and Brooder. Anybody can operate them and make money. Let us prove it to you. "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 10c. Write for free catalog. See Holms Incubator Co., 35 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia.

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ON 40 DAYS' TRIAL Write for names and addresses and description of this and other sizes of incubators, brooders and poultry "fixes". **BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., 130 Southern Avenue Springfield, Ohio.**

THIS INCUBATOR GIVEN AWAY

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Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wood-Boiler" and "Excelsior" incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical, thousands in use. Catalogue free. **GEORGE H. STAHL, Box 35 D Quincy, Ill.**

Hatch With the Least Cost Per Chick

That is what we guarantee you can do with the **Invincible Hatcher**. Try it and if it doesn't produce healthy chicks than any other incubator, regardless of price, send it back. **50-Egg Size Only \$4.00.** Same low prices on larger hatches, brooders and supplies. Write for 176-page FREE catalogue. **The United Factories Co., Dept. X18, Cleveland, O.**

240-Egg \$10 Incubator

Other sizes incubators and brooders too low to price here. Write for our free catalog and learn why we can sell at such low prices. Why pay double our prices for machines not as good as the RELIANCE? Our book will give you full particulars and tell you how to raise poultry. **Reliance Incubator Co., Box 582, Freeport, Ill.**

LOTS OF EGGS

If you feed raw bone fresh cut. Its egg producing value is four times that of grain. Eggs more fertile, chicks more vigorous, broilers earlier, fowls heavier, profits larger. **Mann's Bone Cutter** Cuts all bone with adhering meat and gristle. Never clogs. **10 Days' Free Trial.** No money in advance. Send today for free catalog. **F. W. MANN CO., Box 39 MILFORD, MASS.**

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Poultry book, describes, largest, most successful Poultry Farm in U. S., 45 VARIETIES, pure-bred Poultry, beautiful, hardy and money makers. Thousands to choose from. Lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, etc. Sent for 4 cents. **Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 73 Clarinda, Ia.**

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Thoroughly test a "Dandy" Green Bone Cutter. Try green bone—it's a cheap chicken feed. Increase your egg supply. Write for catalogue. **Stratton Mfg. Co., Box 16, Erie, Pa.**

MORE EGGS—LESS FEED

Get a **HUMPHREY BONE CUTTER** and save feed & HATCHERY bills. Open Hoppers. Free Trial. Send for free Poultry Book. **Humphrey, Flag St. Factory, Joliet, Ill.**

125-EGG WISCONSIN INCUBATOR \$10

Why pay more than our price? If ordered together we send both machines for \$10.00 and pay the freight. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery underneath the egg-tray. Both incubator and brooder shipped complete, with thermometers, lamps, egg-testers—all ready to use when you receive them. All machines guaranteed. Incubators finished in natural wood showing exactly the high grade lumber we use—no paint to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machine with others offered at anywhere near our price, we will feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money. It pays to investigate the "Wisconsin" before you buy. Send for the free catalog today, or send in your order and save time. **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 24 - Racine, Wis.**



A hen, without exercise, cannot be profitable.

Breeding fancy pigeons would be interesting to the boys.

It is difficult to maintain Bantams at the smallest size.

April, May and June are the best season for selling broilers.

A hen that is laying requires more food than one that is not.

The nests should be renewed often and the roosts washed with some insecticide.

If the poultry business is carried on to any large extent the incubator is a necessity.

White shelled eggs hatch easier than the brown shelled, in the incubator, it is claimed.

If the hen does not lay, it is in some way your fault, for it is her business to lay eggs.

It is seldom that a male pays for his food, says "Inland Poultry." Then you don't want to keep more roosters than you need, do you?

Success depends more on the care given to fowls than the breed.

To purchase eggs is the least expensive way to get a start of fine poultry, but it takes longer.

Do not set eggs from the small breeds under large hens, because they are likely to break them.

Expensive poultry houses are for the rich and should hinder no one from going into the business.

Where one breed is wanted and that for general use choose the Plymouth Rock or Wyandottes and you will be safe.

Chickens, turkeys, ducks and guineas kept in the same yard will be almost certain to end in failure and disappointment.

Where hens are moved from one place to another during the laying season, they will diminish laying, or perhaps stop for a while.

Select the breed you like best, take the proper care of them and depend upon it, they will take care of you.

Farmers who have a patch of wet land, marshy and almost useless, could get a little return from it by keeping geese. A few would get most of their summer food from such a spot and will pay better in proportion to their cost than any other stock on the farm.

Feeding for Winter Egg Production.

It is a question not fully settled, whether the morning mash is necessary every day in the week, or every other day, or at all. This subject of feeding hens in winter has undergone many changes of opinion within the last five years. All these changes have been brought about by experience.

There can be no positive rule set down for feeding hens for egg production, for the simple reason that all the breeds cannot be treated alike. Of course there may be a general formula given for all breeds but it would not bring the best results. The Asiatics cannot be treated like the Mediterraneans, for example. They are almost opposite in nature and habits. Again, the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes seem to come between the two; so that here we have three distinct divisions, and they should be treated in entirely different ways.

Personally I prefer the morning mash every day in the week for Leghorns, but it must be understood that it must be fed with judgment.

Eminent authorities upon this phase of poultry culture have come to the conclusion that a ration that is correct in summer with the temperature holding close to "one hundred in the shade," needs some changes if it be equally productive when the mercury lingers near the "twenty-below-zero mark." They freely admit, too, that various breeds require a variation in a properly balanced food ration not only in quantity, but in the constituents thereof. All elements to form an egg were found present

in a greater or lesser degree in nearly all foods. If the hen can consume enough of such food she will lay at long or shorter periods as the materials in the food admit of, for be it known that a hen is so constructed that if an element or two more than is required for her own maintenance and yet not sufficient for egg-production is secured, she will store them up in her own body until she secures enough of all materials needful to form an egg, before she can lay. So, friend, if your hens are leaving you day after day with an empty egg basket, be very sure the cause of it is a defective food ration. "But some few do lay," you say. That does not disprove the error in diet. Some hens will respond more readily and give a greater number of eggs for food consumed than others, while under right management all would be laying. The few producers are now scarcely paying their keep. Eggs are not a matter of "luck." The hen is a "machine" and she manufactures just what her food enables her to. It stands to reason that just as the character of her food is, will be her product.—"Commercial Poultry."

Thirteen Tens to Remember.

Here are a few rules for you, under the decimal system. Though not exact, they are about what should be the case.

Ten hens in a house ten by ten feet are enough.

The yard should be at least ten times as the floor of the house.

Ten weeks from shell to the market is the time allotted a chick.

Ten cents per pound is about the average price of hens in market for the whole year.

Ten cents should feed a chick ten weeks, and it should then weigh two pounds, if highly fed, the ten cents covering the greatest abundance of food.

Ten months in the year is usually the highest limit of time during which a hen will lay.

Ten hens with one male is about the proportion.

Ten quarts of corn, or its equivalent, should feed a hen ten weeks, if she is of a large breed, but ten quarts in three months is about a fairer proportion.

Ten pounds is a good weight for males of the larger breeds, one year old.

Ten eggs in the average number to each pound.

Ten flocks each consisting of ten hens, are enough for the acre.

Ten chicks, when just hatched, weigh about one pound.

Ten hens should lay about one thousand eggs during the year. This allows for some laying more than one hundred eggs each, while others may not lay so many.—Poultry Keeper.

The term hen lice as commonly used, includes a number of species. The most common in this section is the small, pale species. The same treatment applies to them all.

The more successful poultry raisers have but little trouble from these insects. They believe in prevention which consists in reasonably clean houses, roosts cleaned out several times a week, if not daily, whitewashed walls and kerosened roosts. They seldom find other measures necessary, but when lice once get possession, severe measures are necessary. The term lice as here used includes the mites or red spiders which do not remain upon the fowl but feed upon them at night and hide in the cracks and crevices during the daytime. These mites are red only when filled with blood. They are sometimes very abundant, although each insect is no larger than a pin head.

Perhaps the best measure in case the lice get the upper hand is a thorough fumigation if the house can be made tight. Use bisulphide of carbon, which is simply allowed to evaporate from a dish until the house is completely filled with the fumes. It will do more thorough work than sulphur or tobacco. Of course the hens should be elsewhere at the time and the fumes should be allowed to stay in the house about twelve hours.

Then provide the hens with a good dust bath in which sulphur has been added, and dust them with insect powder, if you have some which is fresh. After the fumigation, the ordinary treatment of kerosene in the roosts and nest boxes and in the crevices, and whitewashing the wall, will keep down the pests.

More Profit

A penny investment will increase your earnings—merely send us a postal and receive by return mail our handsome new illustrated, Free Poultry Book, which is crammed with information for the poultry raiser—thoroughly instructs him in every branch of the poultry business and explains the money-making features of

Reliable Incubators

winner of World's Records for last twenty years. The only automatic regulated, double heating, perfectly ventilated incubator on the market—the simplest and most economical machine of the age. Write for Free book today. **Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box D48, Quincy, Ill.**

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

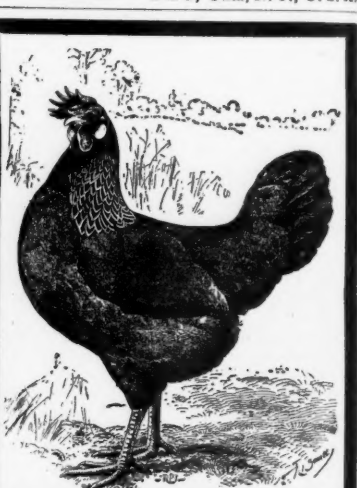
Greider's Book On Poultry

Concise, practical. How to make money with poultry; information as to buildings, treatment of diseases, etc. Fifteen attractive chromos: sixty prominent varieties, 10c postpaid. Fine, pure-bred stock and eggs at low prices. GREIDER'S GERM (CIDE)—a sure preventive and an excellent disinfectant. **E. H. GREIDER, Rheims, Pa.**

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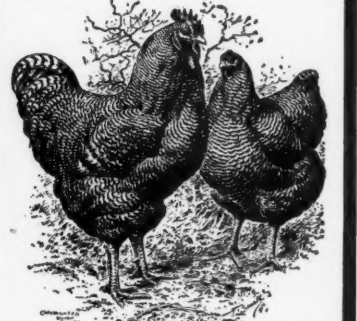
12 different styles. Compressed air sprayers, dust sprayers, bucket and barrel pumps, etc. For spraying potato vines, shrubbery, garden vegetable, trees, whitewashing stables and poultry houses, wash windows, etc. All working parts brass. Easy to operate. Big inducements to agents. Write us today for circulars and prices on our full line. AGENTS WANTED.

D. B. Smith & Co., Box G, Utica, N. Y., U. S. A.



SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of S. C. Brown Leghorns and B. P. Rocks, all one price.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

PRICE OF BIRDS OF ALL BREEDS:

Cockrels, \$2.00, \$3.00, and \$5.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each; Trios, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$10.00. We ship no cull birds. The lowest priced birds offered are standard bred, practically as good for breeding purposes as the higher priced birds. The \$5.00 birds offered are the pick from the flock containing the largest percentage of standard points and therefore commanding a higher price since it makes them eligible for show purposes.

PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR ALL BREEDS:

From good breeding pens, \$1.00 per 13; from our best breeding pens, \$2.00 per 13. While we do not guarantee the fertility of our eggs we are willing to replace all settings from which the purchasers receive less than six chicks, at half the price paid.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

The Humble Hen's Great Work.

While certain sections of the country, notably Petaluma, California, have a national reputation for the extent of the local poultry business, it is still the average farm, with its average flock, that keeps up the supply although there is a growing tendency to embark in the poultry business on a huge scale, says an exchange, credit lost. Out at Petaluma, which is outside San Francisco, syndicate chicken raising has reached its greatest perfection. Practically everybody in this community is dependent one way or the other upon the chicken business, and the 1,000,000 laying hens which are said to exist in this district ought to and probably do yield their owners about \$1,000,000 net income. It is stated there are in this section as many as 40,000 laying hens to the square mile. The statistics gathered from all parts of the country seem to indicate that the chicken farmers may expect a return of about \$1 per chicken per year. Of course, to realize this figure the work must be carried out on an extensive scale. One of these Pacific coast chicken farms has an incubator house in which 30,000 eggs are carried in all stages of incubation. In this plant, with its 5,000 laying hens, a ton of feed is used at each meal and electric cars are used in the building for carrying feed and wash water and for collecting the eggs and refuse. The daily gathering of the eggs is 300 dozen. Over 100,000 broilers are raised in this one establishment each year, which indicates what a large number of eggs are devoted to raising poultry for the table. All the floors of this plant are of concrete, and in order to control the outbreak of disease or insect infection spraying machinery is equipped and kept in constant readiness, so that the entire plant can be whitewashed, inside and out, on three hours' notice. There is no question but that the incubator has been the means of making the chicken business a profitable industry. It is difficult to estimate the part played by the hen in hatching nowadays but figures collected in one of the sections devoted exclusively to poultry raising indicates that less than one-hundredth of one per cent. of the hatching is done by natural methods. The efficiency of the "Yankee hen" is very great, ranging from over 50 per cent. to nearly 90 per cent. Of course, this latter figure is seldom reached, except where hatching is carried out under the most favorable conditions and the most skillful and watchful care.

In feeding bones and shells to the fowls they should never be thrown carelessly on the ground. This practice is both wasteful and unsatisfactory. A good method is to keep it in a narrow wooden box nailed on one side of the coop. To get the most benefit of this ration it is best to feed bone meal with some other soft food. This also is greatly more economical as it is all eaten. When fed in dry form the bone should be coarse or granulated.

A French naturalist asserts that if the world should become birdless, man could not inhabit it after nine years' time, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The insects and slugs would simply eat all the orchards and crops in that time.

MILLER'S IDEAL Incubators and Brooders

Why should you try experiments? These standard Incubators and Brooders cost you very little more than unknowns—they're machines with records.

Send for My Great Book "Poultry for Profit"

It starts you right and keeps you right. Most practical and reliable book published by any incubator maker. 128 pages, finely illustrated. Over 20 full page illustrations of fine poultry. This book is worth dollars to any poultry raiser but it is mailed free to you on request—postpaid. Send for it and learn all about the famous Ideal Incubators and Brooders and get the best text book on poultry published.

J. W. Miller Co., Box 40, Freeport, Ill.

THE PRICE IS RIGHT and the incubator is right. Defiance, 50-egg, \$3.48; 100-egg, \$4.00; 200-egg, \$7.00. Strong guarantee; liberal trial offer. We make the best incubators and brooders and catalogue free. More agents wanted. GEO. PHILLIPS INCUBATOR WORKS Box 3312, Ridgewood, N. Y.

48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4 cents for free 80-page 15th Annual Poultry Book. R. F. NEUBERT, Box 821, Mankato, Minn.

Local Preferences of Color.

The consumers' fancy, or prejudice, whichever you choose to style it, determines to a large extent the variety that must be kept in any particular locality. For instance, some towns prefer dark-colored eggs and will pay a premium for them, while other towns are just as enthusiastic over white shells. The color of the flesh of poultry is another determining factor. Boston believes in the brown egg and New York in the white egg as does, also, San Francisco. Chicago and Philadelphia are less discriminating. As far as the scientists can determine, the contents of the brown shells and the white shells are exactly alike and cannot be distinguished by taste or appearance, or nutritive value. In this country practically the whole household demand is for hen eggs, while in Europe the guinea hen's egg, which is usually looked upon in America as inferior, owing to its size, is considered by the epicure of very superior flavor. The yolk has an especially rich flavor and either hard or soft-cooked a guinea hen's egg is very palatable. Paris pays twice as much for guinea eggs as for the ordinary hen variety. The only place in this country where the guinea egg is appreciated is in the south, where the cooks declare it is superior for cake-making, since the white is lighter when whipped. However, while the average hen's egg weighs two ounces, a guinea hen's egg averages 1.4 ounces, or, expressed in other words, eight hen's eggs weigh a pound, while a dozen guinea eggs weigh but seventeen ounces. At the other extreme are the ostrich eggs, which are available near the ostrich farms in the far west, which weigh three and a half pounds each and are very palatable when cooked as omelette, but inasmuch as six-months-old ostriches are worth \$100 each, very few of the monarchs of the zoological world find their way into the frying pan. In some markets eggs are purchased by weight and not by number, which seems by far the more rational method. New York city, however, has a standard of its own and that is a quarter's worth of eggs. One doesn't ask for a pound or a dozen eggs in New York or a Brooklyn shop, but for a quarter's worth, which may be anything from eight to a dozen or more.

How to Feed for Eggs.

Generally speaking, the feed value of food stuffs is not so well understood by the average poultry raiser and farmer as they should be for the largest profit. I have found that low-priced food stuffs, as a rule, are the most costly feed in the end.

Food stuffs to have a practical value must be sweet and clean, and be of a variety that will furnish the poultry just the nutriment required to develop whatever particular product that may be desired, without the poultry having to digest a lot of waste material that they have no immediate use for. As the old saying goes, "It's just what you put into a thing as to what you take out." This saying is certainly true in the poultry industry, as hens are only capable of developing eggs or meat to that capacity in accordance with the material they have to work with. Nature has not given them the power of converting what they eat into any element different from the element the feed actually contains.

To illustrate the matter in a plain way, supposing that 160 hens were fed one bushel of corn, which is a fair day's ration for that number. The bushel of corn alone does not contain lime or protein enough to develop over thirty-two eggs, which would only be seventy-three eggs per hen in a year, but it contains fat-forming material enough for 320 hens for one day, or as much again as 160 hens should have for best results. Now as the whole food stuff must be digested before the egg-producing material is available for the development of the eggs, it is plain to be seen that the energy of the digestive organs when fed on a corn ration entirely is taxed to about double the capacity they should be, which means a loss to the raiser of no less than 50 cents per hen in a year. —"American Cultivator."

One of the advantages of whitewash is that it renders the interior of the poultry house light and cheerful, which induces the hens to stay indoors on stormy days. Although white wash is liberally used during the summer to guard against lice, yet it is equally as serviceable in winter in rendering the quarters comfortable and in partially serving as a disinfectant, but for winter wash more glue should be used in the mixture.

Fowls should be fed in such a way that they cannot eat too fast. Gulping down food is very harmful.

Johnston

NOT IN THE TRUST

Farm Tools

The name Johnston on a farm tool stands for absolute satisfaction in the work it does and the length of service it gives. This has been proven year after year for over half a century. There can be but one explanation for this well merited reputation—that is, the simple fact that Johnston tools are mechanically correct in working principle and construction. That's why they do their work so well. Another advantage to you—they are made by an independent company, having no connection whatever with the trust. They are

Time-Tried Successful Machines

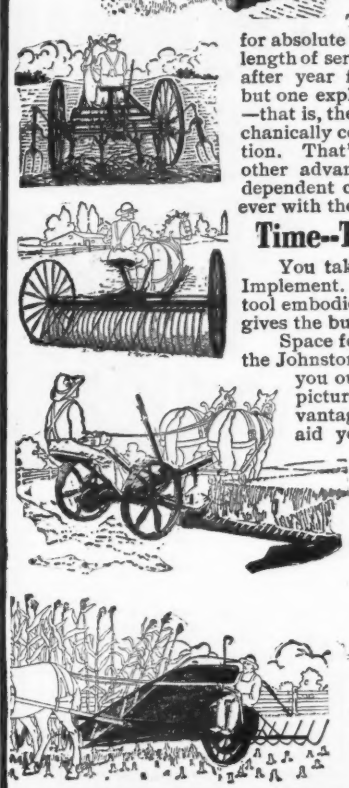
You take no chances when you buy a Johnston Implement. They are not experiments. Every tool embodies the latest improvements. Every tool gives the buyer the fullest value for his money.

Space forbids giving detailed descriptions of all the Johnston Implements, but we will gladly mail you our 1909 catalog which fully explains and pictures in detail their many superior advantages. It will interest you deeply. It will aid you to buy the best machines for your work. Write for it today.

THE JOHNSTON

HARVESTER CO.

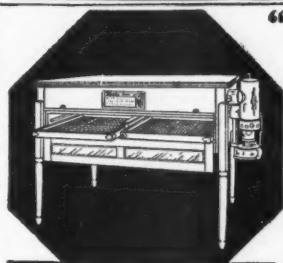
Box 530, BATAVIA, N. Y.



"Mandy Lee"

is the only incubator on the market in which conditions can always be made which insure a strong, healthy chick from each fertile egg. What is needed at hatching time is a strong chick and a weak shell. We absolutely disregard outside conditions of climate or altitude—offer you an incubator where favorable hatching conditions can always be made at the eggs.

Letters like this herewith prove our machines to be the best continuous hatcher—same results all the time—and it's a part of our guaranty. We offer you a certainty; others a possibility. Which do you prefer? Catalog free on request; also booklet, "Incubator Hygrometry." GEO. H. LEE CO., 1163 Harvey St., Omaha, Neb.



Read This

"If I was to buy 100 incubators every one of them would be a Mandy Lee. My average percent of hatchlings with your machines for the last three years has been better than 80 per cent." (Signed) T. B. Banks, Hatley, Minn. Nov. 12, 1908

Mistakes Benefit Young Poultryman.

Eight years ago I decided to start in poultry raising. Hens were bought from the neighbors at 25 cents each and set on eggs purchased at the town grocery store. The result of the first hatch was wholly discouraging. Instead of having 100 fine young chicks there were scarcely 50, and such a motley of colors too! All the mixed breeds of chickens raised in the middle west seemed to be represented. I was determined to do better than this, so I bought more hens and more eggs. The result showed no great improvement over the first trial. Something was wrong. The hens had apparently done their duty so I laid the blame on the eggs. This experience demonstrated to my satisfaction that roughly handled and indiscriminately bred market eggs are not the kind from which to produce chickens.

My next step was to provide quarters for the small flock which I had succeeded in raising. This numbered about 100 small chicks. On account of limited space the hens were kept in coops, while the young birds were allowed free range until they proved to be too great a nuisance in the gardens, when it became necessary to keep them under control. The limited space available for inclosed quarters caused one of the evils of poultry culture, that of overcrowding.—J. F. Ingles, in "American Agriculturist."

If you would protect young chicks keep an old gander. The gander will make it hot for dogs, cats, crows and other enemies of the fowl yard and he isn't afraid of them either. Not only will the gander fight them off, but he will make enough noise to attract the attention of the poultry keeper.

FEATHERS WANTED

Highest cash prices paid for all kinds. Old and new. Send them to us. We will furnish bags. Manhattan Feather and Down Co., Dept. E, New York City

SAVE YOUR CHICKS FREE BROODER PLANS

For home made, cheap, practical brooder. For 50c. we will send Brooder Plans, also copy of our new 64-page book, "Poultry Houses and Appliances" (regular price, 50c.) and a year's subscription to POULTRY KEEPER, a 50c illustrated poultry monthly. Teaches how to succeed. Stamps accepted. POULTRY KEEPER PUB. CO., 338 Wells, Quincy, Ill.



43—leading varieties of pure bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys; also Holstein cattle. Prize winning stock. Oldest and largest poultry farm in the northwest. Stock, eggs and incubators at low prices. Send 4 cents for catalog. Markin & Hersberg, Box 26, Mankato, Minn.



90 VAR'S All breeds Poultry, Eggs, Ferrets, Dogs, Pigeons, Hares, etc. List free. Colored Dog's 60 page book 10c. J. A. Bergy, Box J, Telford, Pa.

TOOLS FOR CAPONIZING FOWLS

FOR SALE, with full instructions for their use. Address,

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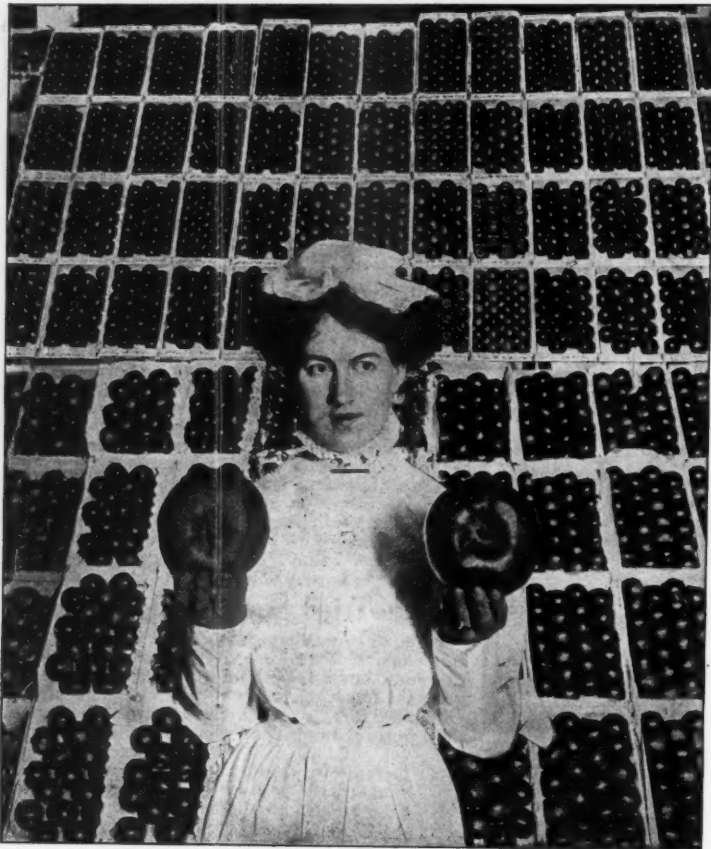


1909 CATALOGUE FREE Illustrated and gives prices of 45 varieties land and water fowls and eggs. This book should be in the hands of every person interested in poultry for profit. Address S. A. HUMMEL, Box 43, Freeport, Illinois.

64 VARIETIES Poultry, Pigeons, Hares, 20 eggs \$1.00. Stock for sale. Winners wherever shown. Catalogue and show record free. H. D. ROTH, Box R, Franconia, Pa.



HEAP CHICKEN FEED Made from scrap bones you'd throw away—cut it fresh every day with a Green Bone Cutter, dist more eggs—raise better birds. Write today for FREE catalogue and price. WILSON BROS., Box 110, Easton, Pa. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



Wolf River apples grown by W. R. Mar of Wenatchee, Wash., who received the chief prize for the largest fruit. The apple on the left side of the photograph weighed 30 ounces and measured 1 7/8 inches in circumference. The one on the right side weighed 34 ounces and measured 20 inches, but was disqualified by a bruise. The year of 1908 is a record breaking one in the fruit growing of the world. The greatest apple exhibit ever made in the history of the world was made recently in the state of Washington. Visitors came from almost every part of the world to attend this exhibition, and fruits were exhibited there from almost every part of the United States. Usually at fruit exhibits the most that one man exhibits is a barrel composed of various kinds of apples, but at this exhibit certain orchardists exhibited a carload or more of apples packed in boxes ready for the market. These carloads of apples found quick sale to purchasers from Europe and elsewhere. The eastern states can produce as fine apples as were ever grown, if the orchardists will learn to take the necessary steps. We have here the soil and climate for growing the best apples, but we have not yet reached the best methods of culture, sorting and picking.

Spraying Experience by a Grower.

With me the work of spraying has been exceedingly profitable. There are phases of horticultural operations that seem to admit of indifference, but spraying never, says "Farm and Fireside." It must be done at the proper time, with the proper material, and with full knowledge and regard for conditions. To be successful we must first know what to spray for, next what to spray with, how to mix the material, and the right time to make the application.

Spraying has not yet become general, for the reason that farmers have not adequate knowledge of insects, of their life history, of their ways of propagation and spread, or of their manner of obtaining their living whereby injury is done to trees and fruit. There are many species in collections, and about two hundred different kinds of insects that prey upon the apple alone.

Many fruit growers make no effort in spraying, and consequently suffer continual loss to their orchard interests. It

GLASSES UNNECESSARY

Eye Strain Relieved by Quitting Coffee.

Many cases of defective vision are caused by the habitual use of coffee.

It is said that in Arabia where coffee is used in large quantities, many lose their eyesight at about fifty.

A N. J. woman writes to the point concerning eye trouble and coffee. She says:

"My son was for years troubled with his eyes. He tried several kinds of glasses without relief. The optician said there was a defect in his eyes which was hard to reach.

"He used to drink coffee, as we all did, and finally quit it and began to use Postum. That was three years ago, he has not had to wear glasses and has had no trouble with his eyes since.

"I was always fond of tea and coffee and finally became so nervous I could hardly sit still long enough to eat a meal. My heart was in such a condition I thought I might die at any time.

"Medicine did not give me any relief and I was almost desperate. It was about this time we decided to quit coffee and use Postum, and have used it ever since. I am in perfect health. No trouble now with my heart and never felt better in my life.

"Postum has been a great blessing to us all, particularly to my son and myself."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

is not essential to learn about all of these pests, but it is necessary to know a few of the general principles that govern insect life in its methods of propagation and in its feeding habits. This every fruit grower may learn from his state experiment station and farm journals, which are continually giving information in the most practical form. There is no longer valid reason or excuse for any farmer or fruit grower to be ignorant of the methods to be employed for the prevention of loss from insects.

When to Spray.

It is very important to start the spraying at the right time. No fixed rules can be given for this. When the aphids begin to appear, the trees need to be inspected closely to note when the insects begin their damaging work. Following a warm period in March we have found the buds of apple trees covered with young aphids, that had come out before the leaves. It is also very important to spray these at this early time; otherwise they will injure and weaken the buds in their development, lessening the quantity and also injuring the quality of the fruit.

The tent caterpillar frequently hatches before the foliage comes out, when it is forced to live upon the buds. They are even more destructive than the aphids, both of which occasionally are preying at the same time upon the buds. The crop of fruit at times is nipped in the bud by these insects that come out in advance of the foliage.

Bordeaux is beneficial when applied upon swelling buds, and if sprayed at the same time with arsenate of lead will check the aphids some by contact, while it will quickly kill the young caterpillars. To obtain well-developed fruit with high color, the leaves of trees must be protected. There are many kinds of leaf-eating insects that so injure the foliage that there can be little or no perfect fruit obtained, as it is through the foliage that the trees and fruit are nourished and developed. By going through the apple orchard and looking at the apple trees that have not been sprayed, there will be found very few perfect leaves. Nearly every leaf will be more or less eaten, in many instances only the stems being left. The fruit will be small, with no color and of poor keeping quality. By spraying with bordeaux, to which is added two pounds of arsenate of lead to each fifty gallons, as soon as the blossoms have fallen, again in ten days and a third time two weeks later, the codling moth, tent caterpillar and other leaf-eating insects will be destroyed, the foliage not only saved, but the fruit will be of much finer quality.

I find Green's Fruit Grower very interesting and a welcome visitor.—M. M. Fay.



Planet Jr.

Does six men's work quicker, better, and far cheaper than old-style back-breaking gardening methods. Saves seed and insures a bigger, better yield.

Be modern. Use Planet Jr. Seeders, cultivators and wheel-hoes, because they are made by a practical farmer and manufacturer who knows what is needed to lighten your labor.

No. 6. The newest Planet Jr. Combination Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Opens the furrow, sows any kind of garden seed accurately in drills or hills, covers, rolls down and marks out the next row—all at one operation. Also a perfect Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

No. 12 Double-wheel Hoe has adjustable wheels so that it works equally well astride or between rows—insures close work and does away with hand-weeding.

There's a Planet Jr. for every farm and garden use—45 kinds in all. Our 1909 free illustrated catalogue describes them fully. Write for it today.

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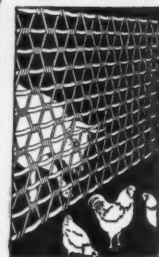
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RHODES MFG. CO.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. We pay Express charges on all orders. Write for circular and prices.

STRONGEST FENCE MADE



When you buy our High Carbon Coiled Spring Fence you buy strength, service and durability combined. Twenty years of experience—hard knocks, has taught us that the best fence is made from heavily galvanized Coiled Spring Steel Wire.

CLOSELY WOVEN FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

Our Fence is so closely woven that small pigs cannot "wiggle" through it. So strong the vicious bull cannot "faze" it. We have no agents. We do not sell to dealers but sell direct to user.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES FREIGHT PREPAID

Coiled Wire provides for expansion and contraction and prevents sagging between posts. Every pound of wire in our fence is made in our own wire mill from the best high carbon steel. We give 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. That our customers may be sure they are satisfied. We have a full line of FARM AND POULTRY FENCE. Our Wholesale Prices will save you money. Write today for our 40 page free Catalogue.

COILED SPRING FENCE COMPANY, Box 100, Winchester, Indiana.

Great Fences

AMERICAN FENCE

Made of wire that is all life and strength—wire that stretches true and tight and yields just enough under impact to give back every jolt and jam it receives.

Made of materials selected and tested in all the stages from our own mines, through our own blast furnaces and rolling and wire mills, to the finished product. Our employment of specially adapted metals is of great importance in fence wire; a wire that must be hard yet not brittle; stiff and springy yet flexible enough for splicing—best and most durable fence material on earth.

To obtain these and in addition apply a quality of galvanizing that will effectually protect against weather conditions, is a triumph of the wiremaker's art.

These are combined in the American and Ellwood fences—the product of the greatest mines, steel producing plants and wire mills in the world. And with these good facilities and the old and skilled employees back of them, we maintain the highest standard of excellence possible for human skill and ingenuity to produce.

Dealers everywhere, carrying styles adapted to every purpose. See them.

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Chicago
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ELLWOOD FENCE

Mr. Lincoln and His Schoolmaster.

A Presidential Jump.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
George B. Griffith, late Hospital
Steward, U. S. A.



An Illinois gentleman, Mr. W. G. Green, who died advanced in years, and highly respected, enjoyed the honor of having taught President Lincoln grammar. Mr. Lincoln seems to have been prouder of the fact than himself, and published it rather more freely than pleased the teacher. To a question by an old friend, Mr. Green once said:

"Yes, I taught him grammar, but not long. You never could teach Lincoln for a great while. I began with him, but in three weeks he knew more of the English grammar than I did, seeing and remembering every word he read without effort.

"An amusing thing happened after he was elected President," continued Mr. Green. "I was in Washington, and talking with Lincoln in the room where the cabinet meetings are held, and there was a large table there. Seward came in, and Lincoln said:

"Mr. Seward, let me introduce you to my old friend, Mr. Green, of Illinois."

"Seward was on the opposite side of the table, and bowed in his courtly way, but Lincoln was not satisfied.

"Come 'round here, Seward," said he, and shake hands with Green; I want you to know him; he's my old grammar master."

"I was very much embarrassed, and afterward said to Lincoln:

"You ought not to introduce me that way. Why, everybody in Washington will be noticing me, and testing my grammatical acquirements."

"Never mind," said Lincoln, "I want them to remember you, and when I introduce you that way they'll never forget you on earth."

"And he kept it up, introducing me to everybody we met as his grammar master."

While the writer was located at Fort Slocumb, defences of Washington, as hospital steward, he heard Captain L. W. Dayton relate the following in regard to a presidential jump, made by the immortal Lincoln:

"On the 18th day of April, 1861, the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment arrived in Washington. On the day after the Fifth Massachusetts arrived, and the two regiments were immediately sent into camp near Four Mile Run, three miles from Alexandria, Va., one regiment on the north side of the run and the other on the south side. On the 21st, I was ordered to take part of the company of President's mounted guards and escort Mr. Lincoln, Secretary of War Cameron and Salmon P. Chase to the camps of the two regiments.

"The roads were very dry, and the distinguished party was covered with dust on our arrival. The Fifth Pennsylvania was the first regiment visited. After a stay of one hour or so, we all started on foot to visit the Fifth Massachusetts, which was camped on the other side of the run. Mr. Chase and Mr. Cameron, the dignified secretaries, started down the run to find a narrow crossing. Mr. Lincoln made for the run, and with a jump crossed it. I undertook to follow him, but, alas! I could not leap far enough and landed in the mud. Mr. Lincoln was convulsed with laughter. I scrambled out as soon as possible, being in the meantime greeted with a hearty and genial 'ha, ha!' from the President, who added: 'Captain, you will have to learn to jump better than that if you want to jump in the President's steps!'"

We have been told that if the American farmer went out of business this year he could retire on \$30,000,000,000, but he would have to sell that farm on credit because there wouldn't be enough money to pay him cash. He would have to accept a due bill, just as many a farmer has to do in some unprogressive cities when he brings in his butter and eggs.

Bats as Pets.

He is a most affectionate creature and will attach himself to a person as does a kindly and intelligent dog. A college professor says: "When I was a student at the university I had two bats, which came and went freely of their own accord. In the evening they were wont to rush through the window into the neighboring garden, hunt insects, and when their hunger was appeased they would return to my room. They slept on a bookshelf, where they suspended themselves from a dictionary. At the present time I possess a bat that shows a touching attachment to my person and follows me about through the rooms of my house, if I call it."

This advocate of bats as pets further states that when he talks pleasantly to it his present favorite raises and lowers its ears, much after the manner of a horse, blinks its eyes in a contented fashion, licks its nozzle with its tongue, and, in general disports itself in a manner that indicates it is pleased and contented. When harshly spoken to, it lays back its ears, shrinks away, and seeks to escape by climbing up the curtain.

The proprietor of this bat adds: "When I sit by lamplight in the morning working at my desk I can hardly get rid of it. It comes and goes, rambling about the desk or climbing up my legs or else it sits on the curtain and endeavors by violent shakings of the head and shrill twitterings to excite my attention and to obtain worms—its usual food—thereby. Its appetite is indeed something uncanny. Thirty fat worms are readily taken at one meal."—Technical World Magazine.

The Durfee Plant House.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: This part of the Massachusetts Agricultural college at Amherst is an undoubted success. Its various apartments are well stored with rare, curious, and interesting plants from distant countries. As a stranger enters the octagon at the flowering season of the year, he is surprised and delighted at the rich display of verdure and bloom. The camellias from China, and the acacias from the same country and the Cape of Good Hope, both tall shrubs, are full of blossoms, and largely contribute toward such an exhibition of flowers as can be seen here at no other season. Here is the sago palm, the fan palm, the India rubber tree, the Australian oak, with numerous other curious specimens of vegetable life.

In the lily room is the Victoria Regia, the Egyptian lotus, the hanging air plant, and a large collection of plants noted for rich and beautiful foliage. In the center of the stove room stands the huge banana, and around it cluster the screw pine, coffee, cinnamon, coconut, sugar cane, tea, green and black, while overhead are passion flowers in abundance. This room also contains more than fifty species of exotic ferns. The crown of the cactus room has been a noble century plant, which a while since sent up its flower-stalks, and yielded its crop of wondrous blossoms. Around it are more than fifty species of cactus, of all shapes and sizes, odd, spiny, and ugly; but what beauties are their flowers!

The house now contains some 1,200 different kinds of plants, and is an attractive and profitable place of resort. Amherst college enjoys the full benefit of the more interesting forms of vegetation. All the neighboring towns enjoy it; and we trust, aside from the instruction it furnishes, it will exert a refining influence upon all the members of the Agricultural college.—G. B. G.

Wonderful American Hen.

The cackles of the American hens are swelling into a mighty chorus. Sixteen billion times a year these small citizens announce the arrival of a "fresh laid," and the sound of their bragging is waxing loud in the land.

According to the last census, there are 233,598,005 chickens of laying age in the United States. These are valued at \$70,000,000, and the eggs they lay, would, if divided, allow two hundred and three eggs annually to every person,—man, woman and child,—in the United States. The value of all the fowls, \$85,800,000, would entitle every person in the country to \$1.12 if they were sold and the proceeds divided. All the weight of the animal products exported, the pork, beef, tallow, ham, bacon and sausage, weigh 846,860 tons, while the weight of the eggs laid yearly tips the scales at 970,363 tons.—Technical World.

Comice pears grown in the Rogue River valley, Southern Oregon, have brought \$6.60 per box this season, which is \$2.20 less than received last year, but it is very satisfactory when the conditions of the markets in the east are taken into consideration.

Give the hens a chance to exercise because the hens will then go scratching for more.

No dreary winter evenings with a Victor in your home



See the whole family listening to the Victor—every one is enjoying its delightful music and good healthy fun.

There are no more long dreary evenings when a Victor comes into the home. It brings with it a wonderful variety of melody, sentiment and mirth that drives away dull care and refreshes young and old alike.

Music helps to make a happy home, and the Victor is the one instrument that gives to you the world's best music played in the world's best way.

You owe all this to yourself and family. Don't deprive them any longer of this great pleasure.

There is a Victor for every purse—from \$10 up.

Go and hear the Victor

You owe it to yourself to hear the Victor—in no other way can you appreciate what a wonderful musical instrument it really is.

The very next time you pass a Victor dealer's, stop in and he will gladly play any Victor music you want to hear.

If you don't know who the Victor dealer is in your locality, write us and we'll tell you.

Your local dealer sells on easy terms

That makes it easy for every one to get a Victor. The small weekly payments never embarrass you, and they are soon finished.

What's the use of waiting another day? Get your Victor now and enjoy it while you are paying for it.

Remember it's to your advantage to buy from your local dealer. More convenient, safer, more satisfactory—better in every way than to deal with a concern hundreds of miles away.

No other instrument like the Victor

You can't possibly imagine how beautiful and true to life Victor music is. You can't compare it with any similar instrument you ever heard. You have never heard anything like it unless you have had the pleasure of hearing the world's famous bands and most celebrated singers themselves.

The Victor is the greatest musical instrument the world has ever known. It is all instruments in one, and includes the perfect human voice. The Victor is as far superior to the old-style talking machine, as the improved harvester of the present day is to the old-style reaper.

Victor Records are superior to other records too. They are a work of art, and are universally acknowledged as the best—best artists, best selections, best recording, best materials, best reproducing, best money's worth.

Victor Records are practically indestructible. You don't need to be afraid to touch them any way you want. You can't even injure them by rubbing your hand all over them.

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Get the Victor catalogues that show and tell about the different styles of the Victor, and that give you a complete descriptive list of the thousands of Victor Records from which you have to select. Use the coupon and send for them to-day. Or you can just drop us a postal, if you prefer. But whatever you do, do it to-day.



Victor Talking Machine Co.
11th and Cooper Sts.,
Camden, N. J.

Refiner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors.
To get best results, use only Victor Records on Victor records.

FILL OUT CUT OFF MAIL TO-DAY.....
Please send me Victor catalogues free and full information about the easy payment plan.
Name _____ Address _____ State _____

A complete list of new Victor Records for February will be found in the February number of Munsey's, Scribner's, McClure's, Century and March Cosmopolitan.

Farmer on the Strawberry

A complete, practical treatise on Strawberries and other Small Fruits. Written by L. J. Farmer who has spent 25 years among plants and berries.

Price 25c, but "worth its weight in gold" (not a catalogue). Your money back if not satisfied.

We are introducers of Norwood Strawberry, four berries filled a quart (see illustration). Also Royal Purple, Idaho and Plum Farmer Raspberries, etc.

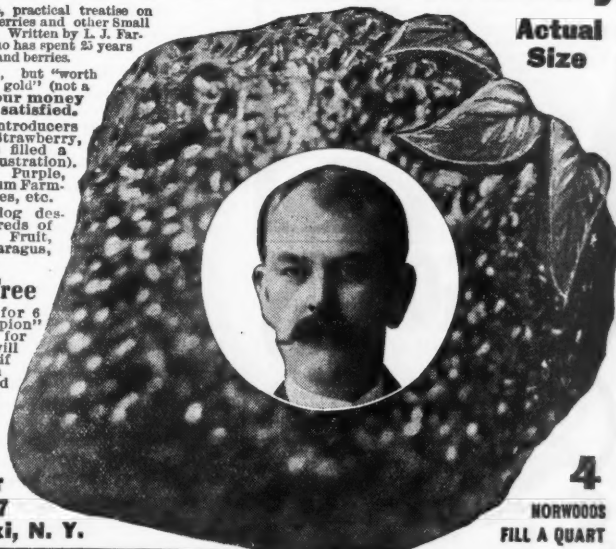
Our catalogue describes hundreds of varieties of Fruit, Plants, Asparagus, Roses, etc.

Sent Free

Send 10c for 6 plants "Champion" Strawberry for trial. They will be sent free if you mention this paper and send 25c. for "Farmer on the Strawberry."

Address
L. J. Farmer
Box 907
Pulaski, N. Y.

Actual Size



4

NORWOOD
FILL A QUART

THE LAND OF MANATEE



Think of growing Cabbage in December—of Beets, Onions and Peas marketed in February. The farmers of Manatee County secure high prices for these early crops.

Vegetables Often Net \$1,000 per Acre
You could soon become independent on a small truck farm.

The climate is delightful and water abundant.

Our valuable book, "Fruit and Vegetable Growing in Manatee County," tells of reasonably priced lands in this section. Sent free while edition lasts. Address

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CABBAGE IN DECEMBER



FREE! THIS ELEGANT GUARANTEED LADY'S WATCH

Any Lady or Girl Can Have One if She Writes at Once. This is the handsomest little watch ever offered by any premium house. High grade genuine American stem wind and stem set, a perfect timepiece, lady's size, richly engraved, fully warranted. A beautiful chain with each watch. All we ask of you is to send your name at once. We then send you all charges paid, 12 packages of our beautifully colored and artistic Post Cards, all different, to distribute among your friends, who will be eager to take them at the reduced price of 25 cents. Return us the \$3.50 and you will receive watch immediately. SEND NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. We trust you with cards until distributed and take them back if they are not taken. You receive both premiums without one cent of cost. You can have man's size watch and chain if you prefer. Address at once WATCH HEADQUARTERS, 845 Jackson Street, TOPEKA, KAN.



MAULE'S SEEDS

ONCE GROWN ALWAYS GROWN

Is the reason why for many years past I have done such an enormous seed business. 63,242 customers in Pennsylvania alone, with almost half a million the world over. My New Seed Book for 1909 is a wonder; it contains every thing in seeds, bulbs and plants worth growing. Weighs 10 ounces, costs 5 cents to mail, contains over 600 illustrations. First edition 350,000 copies. Any gardener can have it for the asking. Address

WM. HENRY MAULE
1711 Filbert St. Philadelphia, Pa.
If you mention Green's Fruit Grower I will enclose a packet of the above pansy free of charge.

A Great Wonder

Strawberries, 4 months from seed.

Here is a berry that will fruit in 4 months from seed, and everybody can and will grow it. It is an ever bearing variety, producing fruit continually, and over half pint of berries have been picked from one plant as late as October. Seed sown in the house in winter will begin to fruit early and bear all summer; it will even fruit in pots in the house. Perfectly hardy anywhere.

To introduce this wonderful Strawberry we will send for 10c. one packet of the seed, a 10c. Due Bill, good for 10c. worth of any seed you want, also our 1909 Catalogue, which contains many colored plates, Novelties and curiosities from all parts of the World you cannot obtain elsewhere. Send to-day. Mills Seed House, Box 60 Ross, Hill, N. J.
If you mention this paper and enclose 10c. silver we will send Free Seed of a new flower from Japan.

SEEDS

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SPECIAL OFFER:

Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.
Prize Collection. Radish, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onion, 8 best varieties; 10 spring-flowering Bulbs—55 varieties in all.
GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

Write to-day; Mention this Paper.
SEND 10 CENTS

to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Seeds postpaid, together with my big instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.

H. W. Buckbee, FARM 24 ROCKFORD, ILL.

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Those who plant our seed are sure of good crops, because all the seed we sell is thoroughly tested and warranted to be fresh, pure and reliable. Our packages of vegetable seeds are larger this year. Special cash discounts are offered in this year.

NEW SEED BOOK—FREE
to any one who writes for a copy. Every one interested in planting should have a copy.
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON
Hartford, Conn.

SEEDS

HOW TO GROW ROSES

We tell you how to succeed no matter how "green" you are. Our new catalog is "different" because under each heading we have given detailed instructions how to grow flowers, vegetables, etc., listed there. It's a handsome catalog filled with good, clear cuts and concise descriptions of reasonably priced garden and flower seeds, bulbs, implements, etc. It's a little bit more valuable than the average seed-list because we have taken so much pains with it. Specify catalog O. It's free.

SHERMAN & EBERLE, Albany, N. Y.

SEED OATS

60 cts. a bu.

See Salzer's catalog page 129. Largest growers of seed oats, wheat, barley, speltz, corn, potatoes, grasses and clovers and farm seeds in the world. Big catalog free; or send 10c in stamps and receive sample of Billion Dollar Grass, yielding 10 tons of hay per acre, oats, speltz, barley, etc., easily worth \$10.00 of any man's money to get a start, and catalog free. Or, send 14c and we add a sample farm seed novelty never seen before by you. THE SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

The Lazy Squirrel.

A Story for Our Young People.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by the Editor.

Many years ago when the larger part of this great country was covered with forests, and when the inhabitants were mainly wild Indians, there lived in a great hollow tree by the riverside, in sight of the tall mountains, a happy family of squirrels.

There are many kinds of squirrels. You have all seen the grey, and the red, but perhaps few of you have seen the black, the fox or the flying squirrels. Owing to his conspicuous color, the black squirrel was an easy mark for the hunter, therefore he has almost entirely disappeared. I have not seen a flying squirrel or a fox squirrel for many years.

The squirrel with which I am about to make you acquainted belonged to the black squirrel family. Each squirrel was as black as black could be, and its furry coat and the black hair of his bushy tail glistened in the sunshine as he leaped from branch to branch and from tree to tree.



The father of this squirrel family was wise and industrious. He worked hard all day long providing food for his large family. He would rise early in the morning, slip quietly out of his nest, so as not to disturb the slumbers of his good wife and little ones, and scamper away to a distant hickory nut tree. He would climb up the rough bark and run out to the uttermost tips of the highest branch. There he found the ripe nuts hanging in clusters. He would loosen the stems from the branch and down would fall the nuts to the ground. Then he would gnaw off another and another until many nuts were lying upon the ground below. Then he would descend from the tree, gather up the nuts and carry them to a safe storehouse.

At other times he would visit the chestnut tree, or the beechnut, the butternut or the black walnut trees, or if these different trees were not bearing nuts plentifully, he would climb the great oak trees for acorns, but they were not so sweet as the other nuts and he did not like them as well.

Before the nuts were ripe he would seek out the little patches of corn planted by Indians or by the first white settlers. He would feed upon the corn before and after it was ripe, and would carry away small ears to his nest for his little one's dinner.

The little squirrels grew rapidly and were very winsome and intelligent. By and by they were large enough to leave the nest and clamber among the branches of the big trees in which they were born. Later they would descend to the ground, and play among the leaves under the shade of the mandrake plants, which looked like umbrellas. When thus engaged in play a sly fox would sometimes pounce upon the little fellows, but they were usually too spry for the fox, and would by nimble jumping and running escape to their nest. Sometimes a hawk or an eagle would sweep down upon the little black squirrels when they were playing upon the ground, or under the branches of the trees, and now and then one of the little fellows would meet death, but not often for swift as were these big birds the squirrels were a little spryer. Gradually the little squirrels learned to shift for themselves and to gather nuts the same as their father had done. That is, all of them did this with one exception. One of the biggest and fattest of the squirrel family was disposed to lie in bed very late in the morning, and instead of going out for a supply of food would eat that which another had gathered. The father squirrel hardly knew what to do with this lazy member of his family. He saw that he was a bad example not only to his own family, but to other families of squirrels which lived in near by localities. Therefore each morning the father squirrel would make frantic efforts to get the lazy squirrel out of bed and at work, but he found it impossible to correct the habits of his child, who seemed to think that there was no need for him to work. The lazy squirrel saw that the father had laid up a good supply of hickory nuts,

chestnuts, black walnuts, butter nuts and beech nuts, therefore felt that there was no necessity for him to exert himself to gather a still larger supply.



Both the father and mother squirrel spent many anxious hours deploring the habits of this lazy squirrel, but without avail.

Well finally the family of little squirrels were fully grown and one after another departed to a home of its own, and finally the father and mother squirrels were left in sole possession of their tree and nest, all the young squirrels having left but one, and that the lazy brother.

One day an Indian boy came creeping through the woods with bow and arrow seeking for game. He did not hunt for pleasure alone. All the meat that came to his wigwam must be supplied by hunting. He was a valient hunter and a good shot with bow and arrow. Creeping through the bushes he saw a large squirrel gathering nuts. He crept closer and closer and by and by he snapped the string of his bow and the arrow pierced the squirrel which fell to the earth, struggled a few moments and died. This was the mother squirrel. So after this the father squirrel was left alone in his nest in the tree with no other associate than his lazy child.

The father squirrel was very sad after the loss of his wife and could not be consoled. He scarcely knew what to do with himself or how to pass away the time. He was so lonesome, he was at times tempted to destroy his own life by falling from the top of a high tree to the rocks below.

Finally the father squirrel decided to depart to a distant place, hoping thus to ease his sorrow. But what should he do with the lazy squirrel who had been dependent upon him so long? He had fears for this fellow, but felt that when it became necessary for the lazy member to care for himself that he would do so. Therefore one bright morning, before the lazy squirrel was up, the father set out on his long journey, bidding farewell forever to the home, to the woodlands, to the mountains and the stream with which he had so long been happily associated.

Now what happened to the lazy squirrel? He awoke late that morning to find his father gone, but he expected that he would soon return, therefore he was not anxious. Then came dinner time and no father, and supper time and no father, and our lazy squirrel was getting hungry. How was he to get nuts? He had not learned to clip off the nuts from the tips of the high branches as the other squirrels had learned when they were young. He descended from the tree in which he had nested so long and searched in vain about the ground among the leaves for nuts. There were no nuts there. They had all been gathered by other squirrels. After a long search he clambered back to his nest again with scarcely enough strength to reach it. The next morning he started out again, being forced from hunger to search for food, but none could be found. At last weary with his long search and faint for lack of food, he pulled up a mandrake plant and ate its juicy root. He did not like the taste, but his hunger compelled him to eat. After eating this root he felt dizzy and faint. The root was poisonous for squirrels. He made an effort to climb the tree and get back to his nest, but failed through lack of strength. Then his sickness increased and cramps came to his stomach and in great agony he died.

When night fell upon the big dark woods a sly fox found the dead squirrel and carried him away in his mouth to a hollow log, where his little ones were sleeping. The little foxes ate the body of the lazy squirrel, for they were hungry, but it made them sick. Therefore neither in life nor in death did the lazy squirrel accomplish anything towards making himself or others happy.

Did this lazy squirrel live in vain? By living the life that he did he gave a moral lesson to over 100,000 children who will read about the lazy squirrel in Green's Fruit Grower. When you come to think about it, all the little squirrels that lived before this one, very few, if any, ever furnished a like lesson, and our conclusion has to be that the little lazy squirrel did not live in vain.

Silence is the fence around wisdom.



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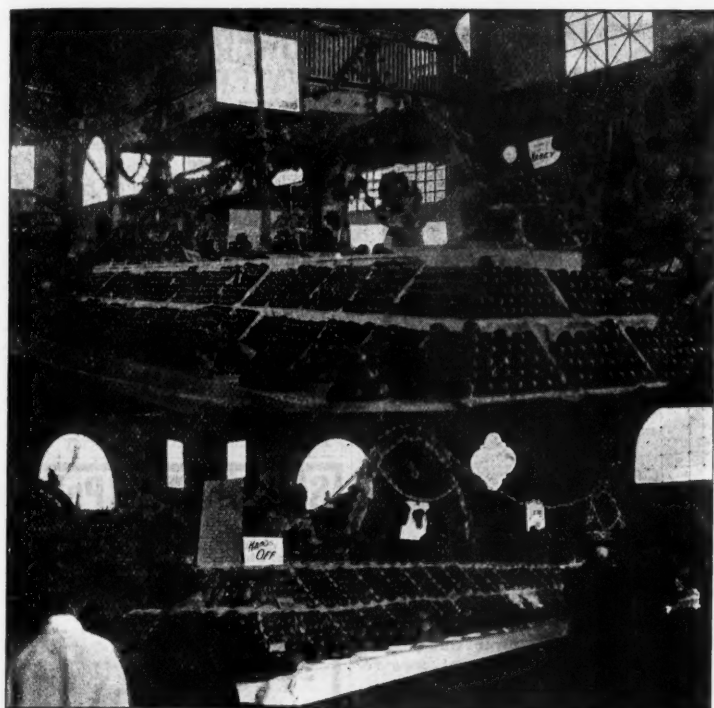
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Here is a portion of two Utah state fair exhibits for 1908. It will be noticed that Utah is able to make a fine showing of fruits, particularly of grapes and apples.



SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Pruning the Currant and Gooseberry.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by C. A. Green.

Both the currant and gooseberry will bear fruit abundantly without any pruning. The effect of judicious pruning is to increase the size of the fruit, to render the fruit more easily gathered, and to promote the vigor of the branches.

If a currant or gooseberry bush has fifty or more fruit bearing branches, each branch will be loaded with small fruit in small clusters, the bushes will be inclined to overbear and the fruit will be so small as to be hardly worth gathering. The result will be that the bush will have an old and diseased appearance, whereas, if each season a few of the bearing canes are removed and others cut back, the bush will be kept in full vigor and will bear larger and more marketable specimens.

Not only should a portion of the bearing canes or branches be cut out each season, but also a portion of the new wood of the past season's growth should be removed, if there are many of those new shoots. The new shoots of last season's growth will not produce any fruit the coming summer, but will bear fruit next year, when the wood is two years old. This new wood is to become the fruit bearing wood of the coming year, and is intended to replace the old bearing wood. Therefore, if three or four new canes are left on the bushes each year, as many or more of the old canes should be removed each year, otherwise you will have a regular brush pile of bearing canes.

Sometimes the gooseberry and currant are trained to a single branch like a tree. By this method large fruit is secured, but not in such abundance as would occur if there were four or five bearing branches instead of one. When grown in the tree form it is necessary every four or five years to allow a new cane to grow up and take the place of the old fruit bearing branch, which will lose some of its vitality as the years go by.

In cutting off the canes which spring up close to the ground or below the surface, it is well to remove the earth so that the canes can be cut close to the main stalk in order to prevent numerous shoots starting out from the base of the cane cut off, replacing the earth. It is often said that the currant or gooseberry bush will bear for six or seven years, but my experience is that the currant bush may live under good treatment for fifty years, but when the bush gets very old, if not carefully trained, it will bear small fruit, therefore it is best to renew the plantations after about eight years of fruiting in most instances.

Burn all the branches removed by pruning without delay as they are apt to contain eggs of insects or germs of diseases.

Do not fail to have on hand every spring a supply of powdered hellebore to shake over the leaves of the currant and gooseberry when they are moist with

dew to prevent the attack of the currant worm. This worm about half an inch long attacks the leaves on their first appearance in spring and if not destroyed quickly they will in a few days eat every leaf on the bushes.

Grape Growers' Big Year.

Never before in the history of this grape-growing district has there been such a large output of grapes as during the past season, says Lawton "Leader."

The year has been particularly favorable to grapes. Lowland vineyards escaped the usual spring frosts, the cut-worm, rose-bug, and other insect enemies did very little damage, the weather was fine, and so on the whole everyone who had vines old enough to bear had grapes and a fair crop at that.

Starting in a small way at Lawton more than forty years ago, the industry has gradually broadened until to-day grapes are shipped in carload lots from a dozen railroad stations in this section.

After careful investigation and consultation with the managers of the various associations the "Leader" presents the following figures, 2,033 carloads, as practically a correct record of the season's production.

Lawton 720, Paw Paw 587, Mattawan 297, Lake Cora 89, Marcellus 89, Decatur 56, Goblesville and Kendall 35, Schoolcraft 27, Oshtemo 20, Lawrence 7, Dowagiac 6, parts of cars by express and received by three juice-factories 100, total 2,033.

If there is any discrepancy, we are inclined to believe that the total amount would be greater rather than less than the figures given.

The grapes are shipped through associations and in one other way could so large a crop be disposed of so successfully. Under the prevailing system the grower brings his fruit to the cars, gets his receipt, and goes home having no worry whatever in respect to the sale of the fruit or the collecting of pay for the same, the association manager, who is hired for the purpose, taking all the responsibility in these particulars.

Prices, considering the production, have been good. Counting 3,000 baskets it a car would give a total of 6,099,000 baskets, and placing the price at an average of twelve cents for the season would make the total amount paid to growers \$731,880. This money not only goes to the growers but is distributed among the working people, thus benefiting a large number of persons.

This season's crop will give a new impetus to the grape business, and farmers who have been wearing long faces for two or three years are now happy and smiling.

Grape-men are learning new lessons each season, and one of the principal ones learned during the past two years is that spraying, cultivating, and fertilizing are important factors in securing a good crop.

Here is hoping that we may have many more years of plenty.

Caller—So sorry to hear of your motor accident.

Enthusiastic Motorist—Oh, thanks, it's nothing. Expect to live through many more.

Caller—Oh, I trust not!—"Tit-Bits."

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We manufacture Hot-Bed Sash and equipment in our great Millwork Plant in such enormous quantities that our prices are the lowest in America. Today, Gordon-Van-Tine Hot-Bed Sash are admittedly the best on the market. Under the stimulus of our low prices, the use of Hot-Beds has increased tremendously. The large user saves a very considerable sum by buying direct from us—and the man with a little garden patch on a city lot saves in the same proportion when he buys a couple of our Sash.

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The use of Hot-Beds extends the growing season throughout the entire year. The owner of a Hot-Bed gets early vegetables long before the non-user, and no investment pays bigger returns in both profit and pleasure.

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and substantial as careful workmanship and best materials can make them. They are the Sash that Last! We sell these high-grade, scientifically constructed Hot-Bed Sash—glazed complete—for less money than retail dealers ask for common open sash.

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Size 3x6 feet, 1 1/2 inch, 10x14 Glass	1.75
Size 3x6 feet, 1 1/2 inch, 10x14 Glass	2.14
Size 3x6 feet, 1 1/2 inch, with Bar, 10x14 Glass	1.87
Size 3x6 feet, 1 1/2 inch, with Bar, 10x14 Glass	2.46

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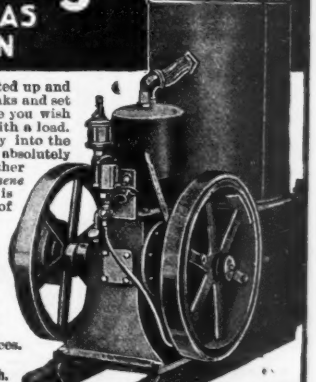
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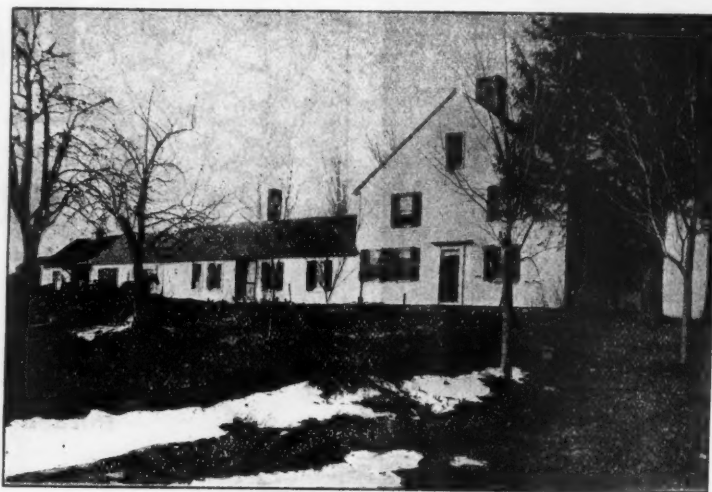
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Birthplace of Nathan Hale. Nathan Hale was a hero of the Revolutionary war. He was held in the highest esteem. He was captured by the British soldiers when carrying information from one part of the army to the other, and was hanged as a spy. The early death of this American patriot has been widely lamented and a statue has been erected in his honor. The above photograph of the scene of his childhood was made by C. G. Combs, of Connecticut, and was sent through the kindness of S. J. Davis.

Rip Van Winkle's Origin.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Of the thousands of people who have read Washington Irving's famous story, "Rip Van Winkle," comparatively few are aware that the story is not the original with Irving, but was taken from an old German legend in which the main features are identical with the narrative of the American author. The tale was originally called "Peter Claus," of which the following is the original version:

Peter Claus was a goat-herd of Sittendorf, and tended his flocks in Kyffhausen mountains. Here he was accustomed to let them rest every evening in a mead, surrounded by an old wall, while he made his muster of them; but for some days he had remarked that one of his finest goats always disappeared some time after coming to this spot, and did not join the flock until late. Watching her more attentively, he observed that she slipped through an opening in the wall; upon which he crept after the animal, and found her in a sort of a cave, busily employed in gleaning the oat grains that dropped down singly from the roof. He looked up and shook his ears amid the showers of corn that now fell down upon him, but with all his inquiry could discern nothing. At last he heard above the stamp and neighing of horses, and from whose mangers the oats had fallen.

Peter was standing in astonishment at the sound of horses in so unusual a place, when a boy appeared, who, by signs, without speaking desired him to follow. Accordingly he ascended a few steps and passed over a walled court, into a hollow, closed in on all sides by lofty rocks, where a partial twilight shot through the overspreading foliage of the shrubs. Here upon a smooth, fresh lawn he found twelve knights playing gravely at nine-pins and not one spoke a syllable. With equal silence Peter was installed in the office of setting up the nine-pins.

At first he performed his duty with knees that were knocking against each other as he now and then stole a partial look at the long beards and slashed doublets of the noble knights. By degrees, however, custom gave him courage; he gazed on everything with a firmer look, and at last even ventured to drink out of a bowl that stood near him, from which the wine exhaled a most delicious odor. The glowing juice made him feel as if re-animated, and whenever he found the least weariness he again drew fresh vigor from the inexhaustible goblet. Sleep at last overcame him.

Upon waking Peter found himself in the very same inclosed mead where he was wont to tend his herds. He rubbed his eyes but could see no sign of either dog or goats, and was beside not a little astonished at the high grass and shrubs and trees which he had never before observed there. Not well knowing what to think, he continued his way over all the places that he had been accustomed to frequent with his goats, but nowhere could he find any traces of them. Below him he saw Sittendorf, and at length with hasty steps he descended.

The people whom he met in the village were all strangers to him; they had not the address of his acquaintances, nor did they speak exactly their language, and when he asked for his goats, all stared and touched their chins. At last he did the same, almost involuntarily, and found his beard lengthened by a foot, at least, upon which he began to conclude that himself and those about him were under the influence of enchantment. Still, he recognized the mountain he had descended as the Kyffhausen; the houses, too, with their yards and gardens, were

all familiar to him, and to the passing questions of a traveler several boys replied by the name of Sittendorf.

With increasing doubt he now walked through the village to his own house. It was much decayed, and before it lay a strange goat-herd's boy in a ragged frock, by whose side was a dog, worn and lank with age, that growled and snarled when he spoke to him. He then entered the cottage through an opening which had once been closed by a door. Here, too, he found all so void and waste that he tottered out again at the back door as if intoxicated, and called his wife and children by names, but none heard, none answered.

In a short time women and children thronged around the stranger with the long, hoary beard, and all, as if for a wager, joined in inquiring what he wanted. Before his own house to ask after his wife or children or even himself, seemed so strange that to get rid of these querists he mentioned the first name that occurred to him, "Kurteffed."

The bystanders looked at each other in silence, till at last one old woman said:

"He has been in the church-yard these twelve years, and you will not go there to-day."

"Veiten Meier?"

"Heaven rest his soul," replied an ancient dame, leaning upon her crutch, "Heaven rest his soul! He has lain there fifteen years in the house that he never will leave."

The goat-herd shuddered, as in the last speaker he recognized his neighbor, who seemed to have suddenly grown old; but he had lost all desire for further questions. At this moment a brisk young woman pressed through the crowd of anxious gapers, carrying an infant in her arms and leading by the hand a girl of about 14 years, each one of the three the very image of his wife. With increasing surprise he asked her name.

"Maria."

"And your father's?"

"Peter Claus, heaven rest his soul! It is now twenty years since we sought him day and night on the Kyffhausen mountains, when his flock returned without him. I was then but 7 years old."

The goat-herd could contain himself no longer.

"I am Peter Claus," he cried. "I am Peter Claus and none else," and he snatched the child from his daughter's arms. All for a moment stood petrified, until one voice and another exclaimed: "Yes, this is Peter Claus. Welcome, neighbor! Welcome after twenty years."

Such is the little German story of the Middle Ages; and here is where the narrative which Irving wrote and Jefferson interprets had its rise.—G. B. Griffith.

Hebrew Maxims.

Truth is heavy, therefore few care to carry it.

He who is loved by man is loved by God.

The cat and the rat make peace over a carcass.

The soldiers fight, and the kings are heroes.

Commit a sin twice, and it will not seem to thee a crime.

The cock and the owl both await daylight.

The thief who finds no opportunity to steal, considers himself an honest man.

Repent the day before thy death.

(Consider every day as possibly your last, and be ever prepared through penitence.)

The best preacher is the heart; the best teacher is time; the best book is the world; the best friend is God.

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Man's Natural Home.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Winifred Burkitt Jarrett.

When He, "who doeth all things well"
Rolled out this world into space,
He planned, as a crowning token of love,
A home for the new-born race.
And the record sent down through the
countless years,

That His children might understand,
Has said that this home was a garden fair
That came from the Father's hand.

Eastward, in Eden, its bounds were laid,
And broad were its streams, and fair;
And wondrous in beauty and good for food,
Were the trees that were planted there,
To dress it, and keep it, man's work was
given,

By Infinite love designed.
For Infinite wisdom knew well the task
That was best for body and mind.

The garden of God, with its fadeless
flowers,

Left the earth in the long ago,
But a breath of its fragrance lingers still
In the blossoms of pink and snow.
Its beauty we trace in the rustling corn.
And the wheat-fields tipped with gold,
In the waving grass and the whispering
leaves
And in autumn's wealth untold.

The vineyards of Eden no more we prune
Nor delve in its fruitful soil,
But the work first given is left us still
In the country's healthful toil.
The proud city lures with its countless
wiles
And multitudes feel its charm,
But the natural life is the country life
The natural home is the farm.

Farm Life in Scotland at the Home of R. W. Donmoyer.

Continued from Last Issue.

Here are some things worth thinking about. In the little Highland village from whence I came we can buy a loaf which costs us here 10 cents for 6 1-2 to 7 cents, made of the finest Minnesota flour. I do not think this is because of low wages, for we can buy the flour itself cheaper in Scotland than in South Bend. Just think of it, Minnesota flour, every bag stamped cheaper there than here. I belong to no political party, but this is food for reflection for somebody. Think of it, after flour has traveled 5,000 miles we can buy it cheaper. Other nations are growing fat on America. I do not grudge them this, but let us not starve in this land of plenty through the working of any monopoly.

In Great Britain there are 48,000 acres under cultivation, 75 per cent. in England and Wales and 25 per cent. in Scotland, but somehow or another the Scottish farmer can produce more than his neighbor. In England we find the farmer gets 110 shillings per acre, in Ireland 72 and in Scotland, although the land is said not to be productive, the farmer gets 163 shillings per acre. I daresay you know that a shilling is equivalent to our American quarter. In Scotland there are altogether under cultivation 5,000,000 acres and 520,000 farms of one kind or another. In 1875 there was a great depression in agriculture and prices fell much below what they had been for years. The price per quarter of wheat 1874 there were under crop 13,000,000 way down below \$6 which was the lowest in 124 years. At present it runs between \$6 and \$7 per quarter. Because of this the farmer changed his ways and turned many fields into pasture land. In 1874 there were under crop 13,000,000 acres in Great Britain, now under crop only 8,000,000 acres so that the modern British farmer raises more stock than crop.

As to the seasons, they come with great regularity. The march of spring is early but slow. It begins in February and increases gradually in warmth until June is reached. Here we may jump all of a sudden out of winter into summer. The habits of the peasant class are worth noticing. They are thrifty in the broadest sense of the term. Everyone on the farm works, the women as well as the men. Woman is admired, cared for and loved. The poetry of the country shows this, but on a farm she milks the cows and takes care of the dairy, she works. Do not think she is a slave, far from it, but a great big rosy cheeked, happy hearted, strong woman.

I see a vision now of a farmer's daughter with staff in hand tramping down the hill across the heather; talk about health, she is the personification of beauty and strength. A farmer's daughter takes great pride in butter making. Many of them are graduates of schools where the science of how to manage a dairy is taught. The Danes have aroused the Scotch on this particular product of the farm.

The peasantry of Scotland are among its best citizens. In many of the homes you will find family worship regularly every evening and on Sundays they all attend church. Many ride to church in their dog-carts or buggies while others prefer to walk. Four miles to church is not counted a long distance with the Scottish farmer or his family, but the church they all attend.

The farming classes are the most moral in the country. They love and honor

God. Are they happy? Certainly. If you were to attend one of their harvest home festivals you would see fun, yes, but clean, innocent joy. Here is what they do. The big barn is cleaned out and decorated with symbols of the season. Supper is then served on long tables which have been erected. At the tables the lads and lassies fill the time with hilarious conversation, the company feeling free and easy. After supper the tables are cleared away and dancing begins. The minister may object but on they go all the same. During the evening a pause is made either for a vocal solo or for some one to dance a solo. I mean someone dances alone the Highland fling, which is an exhibition of the science of dancing. The Scottish people are good dancers, to us in these days with our modern dance hall there is no comparison. Think of a farm house and fifty or a hundred young people who all know each other away from all that degrades and then form an opinion of a Scottish harvest home. The fun was clean. I never danced any myself but I have the memory of some happy times and a thrifty, contented, God-fearing people.

Fruit by the Panama Route.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: E. L. Goodsell, the well-known fruit auctioneer of New York, is of the opinion that after the completion of the Panama canal fruit-growers of the Pacific coast will be able to ship oranges by that route under refrigeration and have them reach the Eastern markets in perfect condition. If oranges can be handled in that way all except the most perishable deciduous fruits can be so handled, as well as all the Californian dried fruits and cannery products. Apples from Australia are now an important factor in the English markets and every winter there are South African plums seen in New York which reach that market by way of England. There is no doubt that if this entire trade, or the bulk of it, could be diverted to the sea route it could be handled, under refrigeration, for not to exceed an average of \$10 per ton—depending somewhat on the canal tolls—say one-half the present transcontinental freight rates. But a great volume of trade is essential to securing such rates or, indeed, any effective service at all.

So far as the fresh fruit trade is concerned, it would depend on the frequency of sailings, and again the frequency of sailings would depend on the volume of traffic. Perishable fruit when ready for market must go. It cannot wait for steamers very long, even in cold storage. The daily service of the railroads would necessarily hold most of the summer fruit business as well as all traffic destined to points west of the Mississippi. And with the increase of production and population the traffic which cannot be diverted from the transcontinental railroads will be sufficient to tax far more extensive facilities than now exist. Any steamer line, however, which could satisfy the demands of any part of the Pacific coast's fresh fruit traffic would involve weekly sailings of fifteen-knot steamers.—G. B. G.

Some Chicken Recipes.

Salmi of Chicken—Take minced cold chicken and moisten well with drawn butter, using celery, salt and pepper for seasoning and heating the whole. Cover the bottom of the baking dish with bread crumbs, add to the chicken a beaten egg and lemon juice to flavor, and pour into the dish. Sprinkle bread crumbs over the top, together with pieces of butter and bake to a nice brown. The baking dish should be covered.

Chicken Pie—Cut the chicken in pieces and boil nearly tender. Make a rich crust with an egg or two to make it light. Season the chicken and slices of ham with pepper, salt, mace, nutmeg and cayenne. Put them in layers. First the ham, chicken, force meat ball and hard eggs in layers. Make a gravy of knuckle of veal, mutton bones seasoned with herbs, onions, pepper, etc. Pour it over the contents of the pie and cover with paste. Bake one hour.

Jellied Chicken—Boil thoroughly so that the bones will readily drop away from the meat, then return it to the water and keep there over night. Next morning chop the chicken into very fine pieces and to it add salt and pepper, with little butter if needed. Mix thoroughly and put in molds to turn out after it has cooled and hardened.

Chicken Fritters—Cold chicken, salt and pepper, lemon juice, batter. Cut the cold chicken in small pieces, season with salt, pepper and juice of lemon. Let stand one hour. Make a batter of two eggs to a pint of milk, a little salt and flour enough to make a batter not too stiff. Stir the chicken in this and drop it by spoonfuls in boiling fat. Fry brown, drain and serve. Any kind of tender cold meat can be used in this way.

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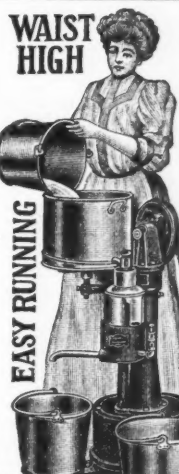
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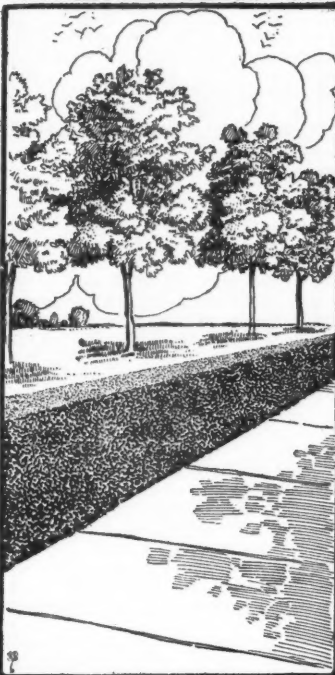


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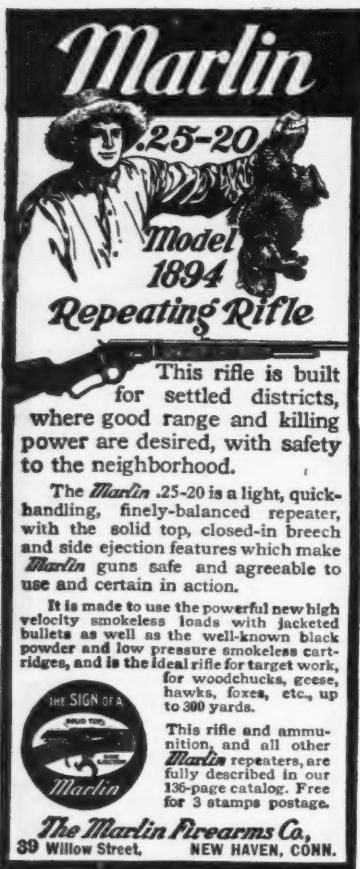
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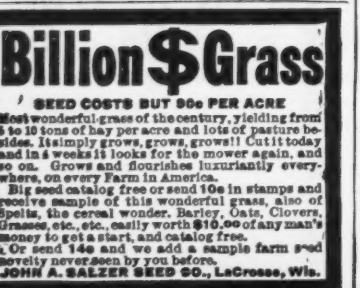
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Growing Fruit on Twenty Acres.

Not very far from my home is a little place containing less than twenty acres, says E. VanAlstyne in New York "Tribune Farmer."

It took him a couple of years to get things cleaned up, but the second year he put out some 400 apple trees, with half as many peaches between. If the present condition of those trees, and others set since, is any indication of their ability to produce in the near future, he should soon be in receipt of an income better than that from most hundred-acre farms. He is growing small fruits and vegetables as a source of income, and for any spare time he may have his services are in demand at more than ordinary wages, for he has demonstrated that he can do things.

The orchard is in a gravelly loam, with a sand and gravel subsoil, such as we consider good orchard land, but somewhat lighter than our best. It had been sadly neglected, had received no manure or other fertilizer for years; and since the old gentleman gave up, no grass-seed had been sown, and consequently no sod turned under. Hence the land was devoid of humus. On a part of it a good deal of quack-grass had come in, owing to poor tillage. This land is naturally rich in mineral matter, particularly phosphoric acid. Mr. Hotelling keeps no stock, except a couple of cows, a horse, a pig or two, and his poultry. His manure supply, therefore, is limited, but all he makes is carefully saved. He has had no money to buy any from outside.

For the first two years the centers between the rows were planted with corn and fertilized in the hill and the ground was kept thoroughly tilled. The crops of corn (the second better than the first) astonished the natives, and exemplified the old adage that "tillage is manure." The space about the trees was kept stirred all summer. In the fall the land is plowed up to the trees and away in the spring. For the last ten years there have been no crops taken off. Some mineral fertilizers have been used. The ground is now sown with rye, to be turned under in the spring. The thorough tillage has about destroyed the quack-grass.

The trees are all low-headed, but standards. A good deal of pruning has been done from the start. The trees have been kept well headed in and open. They are the most symmetrical lot I have ever seen. Heavy pruning has not tended to unfruitfulness, for these trees have begun to bear. Yellow Transparent and McIntosh Red, although only four years old, have produced apples in quantity large enough to sell. The trees have had no severe pruning at any one time. As they have seemed to need it, a little has been taken out, much of it during the growing season.

Prof. Hedrick, who was with the man in the orchard last summer, remarked: "Fruit growers in western New York would scoff if I told them the finest lot of four-year-old apple and peach trees I had ever seen were in an orchard at Kinderhook." One would certainly have to go far to find a better lot.

A striking fact, illustrating what care and good tillage will accomplish, is a comparison with an orchard the other side of the fence, two or three years older, but in the same kind of land. The trees are taller, being high-headed, but not nearly so large around trunk or top, and lack the fine foliage and thrifty appearance. Neither have they ever produced any fruit. They have not been neglected, but have lacked the thorough tillage, intelligent pruning, and spraying that Mr. Hotelling's trees have received.

More striking still is another orchard, a quarter of a mile distant, of the same age, set in the same sort of soil but a trifle heavier, and in the highest state of fertility of any in the town. The trees have had nothing done for them in the way of spraying. I think they have been trimmed (not pruned) once, and are of all shapes and sizes. The land has been treated and worked as if there were no orchard on it, the

regular rotation followed of corn or potatoes, grain, and hay. For two years the land has been in sod and has cut fully two tons of hay to the acre. This year the corn planted grew up far above the trees, testifying to its fertility. To convince any doubter that in these days, to develop a profitable orchard, one must make that and not the crop the chief things, one has only to point to the two, and say with Hamlet: "Look on this picture and then on that."

Strawberries Like Rich Soil.

The largest expense in growing strawberries is in the hoeing, weeding and cultivating necessary, therefore if you can double the yield of strawberries by making the soil very rich, you will be more than repaid by adding this excessive supply of fertility.

Remember that your strawberry plantation will require no more hoeing, weeding or horse cultivation on rich soil than on poor soil. Thus, if you can increase the yield from one hundred bushels per acre to 200 bushels per acre by adding \$20 worth of commercial fertilizer or other fertilizers, you can readily see how profitable will be the investment in this fertilizer.

It is true that you can raise a good fair crop of strawberries on almost any soil which will produce a good fair crop of corn or potatoes. Most people are satisfied with an ordinary crop of strawberries, such as can be secured on this ordinary soil, but I state positively that you can make no better investment than to heavily fertilize every inch of the land you have planted to strawberries.

When to enrich the strawberry plantation is an important question. If you intend to apply barnyard manure, it is well to spread it upon the land the season previous to setting out the strawberry plantation. If you cannot apply it then, another good plan is to cover the strawberry plantation with good stable manure at the opening of winter or during winter. This will enrich the bed if left on until the spring rains are over, but the objection to this plan is that the fruit bearing beds are reseeded with the weeds of seed and grass which can only be removed at considerable expense. If commercial fertilizers are to be applied, you should wait until the strawberry plants have made some growth, so that they may be ready to take up the plant food. Therefore in July go over the newly planted strawberry bed and scatter the fertilizer between the plants and between the rows so that it covers pretty nearly all of the ground. Be careful not to allow the fertilizer to fall upon the leaves of the plants, especially if they are moist, as commercial fertilizers will often burn the leaves.

Handling the Apple Crop.

J. H. Hale, of Conn., gave an able address upon "Handling the Apple Orchard." Mr. Hale said the apple was the standard of all fruit. The early planting of apples was for drink and not for food, but to-day the apple is grown principally for its food value. The American people are fast coming to appreciate its value for food, and to-day fifty times more fruit is being consumed than in former years. The market to-day is demanding the highest quality of fruit, and is willing to pay a premium for choice goods. Size, uniformity and color are three essential requisites in high quality of fruit. Mr. Hale does not think that the old orchards found upon the farms to-day can from any method of pruning or tillage be made to produce a high quality of fruit. The tree must be trained for its special purpose in order to get best results. "I think," said Mr. Hale, "a far larger portion of old orchards could be made to produce far better fruit were they given proper care and cultivation. Low down trees are very desirable; with them expense is reduced and cultivation can be better conducted. In selecting a site for a fruit orchard, select rolling land, and not low, cold soil. Tillage should ever be the watchword of the orchardist. Begin as early in the spring as possible, and continue for at least three months. Have the ground covered with something at harvesting time. A good cover crop is clover, but anything will do providing it furnishes a covering to the soil."

J. Pierpont Morgan.—Any man who is a bear on the future of this country will go broke. There may be times when things are dark and cloudy in America, when uncertainty will cause some to distrust and others to think there is too much production, too much building of railroads and too much development in other enterprises. In such times and at all times remember that the great growth of this vast country will take care of everybody including the millionaires.

"Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain."—Proverb.

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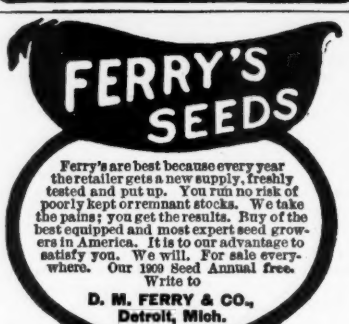
We are giving away seeds of these 10 Kinds as Free Samples for trial to introduce among new customers, to test our seeds, which will produce bushels of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers worth many dollars.

- 1 pkg. Mammoth Blackberry, Big Kind; grows from seed.
- 1 pkg. Beets Scarlet Globe; grows beets in a few weeks.
- 1 pkg. Cabbage, Early June; forms good heads in June.
- 1 pkg. Garden Lemon, fruits color and size of lemon.
- 1 pkg. Radish, New Lightning, Scarlet; quickest grower.
- 1 pkg. Tomato, Early July; ripens by July 4th in North.
- 1 pkg. Giant Field Corn, Biggest in the World; 14 ft.
- 1 pkg. Baby Pop Corn, Smallest, 1 ft. high, perfect ears.
- 1 pkg. German Soup Beans, New from Germany.
- 1 pkg. Sweet Peas, 80 Named Kinds in a Mixture.

These 10 Sample Lots growing in your garden, will be your delight to show and surprise your neighbors, and we will mail all 10 pkgs in a Coupon Envelope for 6c. postage and packing, and this Coupon Envelope when emptied will be accepted as 10c. payment on anything in our catalogue.

1909 Catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Fruits, Novelties, with 10 Colored Plates, mailed free with every Sample Lot.

F. B. MILLS CO. Seedsmen, Box 646, Washington, Iowa.



FERRY'S SEEDS

Ferry's are best because every year the retailer gets a new supply, freshly tested and put up. You run no risk of poorly kept or rancid stocks. We take the pains; you get the results. Buy of the best equipped and most expert seed growers in America. It is to our advantage to satisfy you. We warrant for sale everywhere. Our 1909 Seed Annual free. Write to

D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

LOWEST PRICES CONSIDERING THE STOCK

Everything for the Fruit Grower. Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants and Ornamental Stock. Grape Vines a Specialty. Send your address for Descriptive Catalogue and prices.

GRAND MERE NURSERIES, STEVENSVILLE, MICHIGAN



IT PAYS TO SPRAY

The Iron Age 4-row Sprayer gives perfect satisfaction. Puts solution just where needed and in fog-like mist. Pump delivers spray under high pressure, thus reaching every part of vine, effectually killing bugs and preventing blight. Has Orchard Spraying attachment. Write for free catalog illustrating this and other Iron Age tools.

SAVE Hired HELP

IRON AGE

Nozzle Strainer Prevents Clogging

BATEMAN MFG. CO., Box 160 S GREENLOCH, N. J.

The Northwestern Apple Show.

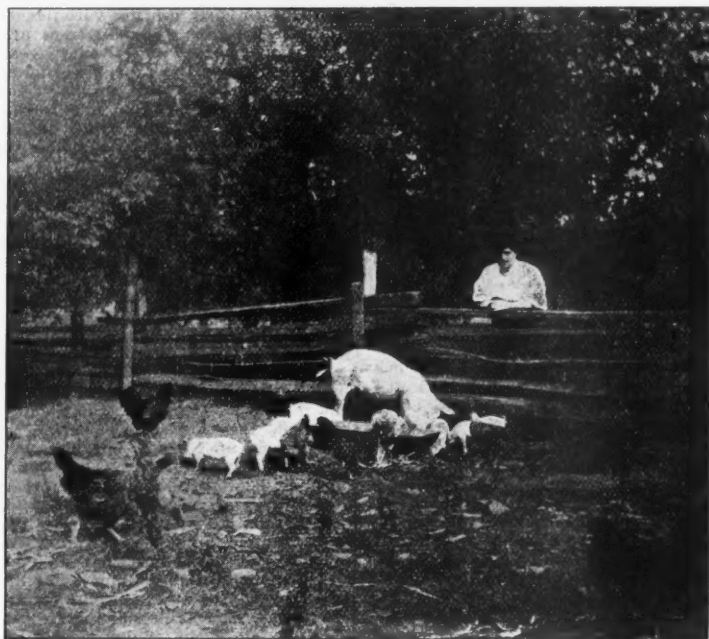
Oregon had seventy boxes of fruit on exhibition. Record at the stiles showed 102,762 paid admission tickets, 4,000 season tickets, and several hundred press and complimentary tickets, bringing the total attendance to 107,000 for the week.

Apples of all sizes and varieties were exhibited in the highest state of perfection and with all the advantages which expert packing can produce. There were state, district, county, and individual exhibits by the hundreds, and it is likely that never before has man's genius contrived so many ways of utilizing a single fruit in such a diversity of designs.

The prize-winning carload was bought by D. Crossley & Sons, of Liverpool. The three carloads exhibited by T. R. Tannatt, whose orchards are at Farmington, Wash., were bought by Samuel Haines, of London, and will be shipped to England. The car of McIntosh Reds of Kress and Carey was taken by the Gibson Fruit company, and will be shipped to Chicago. H. S. Simmons, of Wenatchee, sold his exhibit to Crutchfield & Woolfolk, of Pittsburg. The apples from the White Salmon valley and the Klickitat county exhibit, 225 boxes, have been repacked for shipment to Seattle, where they will be held in storage for the opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition next summer. Other growers gave their exhibits to charitable institutions in Spokane.

There were scores of American and European buyers who secured the prize-winning exhibits, prominent among them being William Crossley, of Liverpool; James L. Gibson, of Liverpool, representing three English firms, handling 500,000 barrels of American apples per year; Samuel Haines, exporter, who handled 700,000 barrels last season; Crutchfield & Woolfolk, Pittsburg; W. C. Michael and the Gibson Fruit company, Chicago. The English buyers said they would make a big hole in the crop of the northwest in 1909. Mr. Haines adding: "Great Britain wants these apples, and she's going to get more of them every year." There were also horticultural experts from all parts of the country. J. L. Jones, of Columbia, Tenn., came three thousand miles to gather data for the Tennessee State Horticultural society.

There has been keen rivalry in the carload competition. The entries were:



Pigs have made famous by great artists. I recently saw a painting of pigs which was valued at \$5,000. But in the above picture we have introduced also the farm poultry, and best of all the attractive young woman leaning upon the rail fence which divides the pig yard from the thrifty and promising orchard. Which does this farmer prize most highly, his pigs or his orchard? I do not doubt that the majority of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower would favor the orchard, and there is a good doubt that the orchard is the most profitable part of the farm.

M. Horan, Wenatchee, Wash.; H. M. Gilbert, North Yakima, Wash.; Kress & Carey, Hamilton, Mont.; C. C. Georgeson, Prosser, Wash.; H. S. Simmons, Wenatchee, Wash., and T. R. Tannatt, Farmington, Wash. The last named had three carloads.

Mr. Horan's exhibit was a mixed car of 630 boxes, or 50,000 apples, with which he scored 96 1-4 out of a possible 100 points. H. M. Gilbert, of North Yakima, Wash., formerly president of the Washington Horticultural association, was second with a car of 70,560 Wine-sap apples, scoring 93 3-4 points and winning \$500, and Messrs. Kress & Carey, of Hamilton, Mont., were third with a car of McIntosh Reds, scoring 85 points and winning \$200 and one thousand standard apple trees. In addition to the foregoing, the judges distributed premiums amounting to \$33,300

in other competitions, representing practically every apple belt in the country.

Mr. Horan's fruit will net him approximately \$7,000, as, in addition to the chief award, he received prizes of \$200 offered by W. T. Clark, president of the Wenatchee Canal company, and \$225 from a spraying company, and sold his fruit for \$10 per box. James J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern Railway company, and his son, Louis W. Hill, president of the system and head of the national apple show, paid \$1,500 for 150 boxes which will be sent to England after being exhibited in New York, Boston, and eastern points. The Hills will present some of the fruit to the royal family and other friends in England.

Many a colt's skin is fastened to the saddle its mother bears.

Farm Methods Criticized.

The farmer would have still more wonderful profits than those made in 1908, declares the Washington "Post," if he were not so "thrifless and wasteful." Scientific farming, declares this paper, would have given us a corn crop of 4,000,000,000 bushels instead of 2,643,000,000.

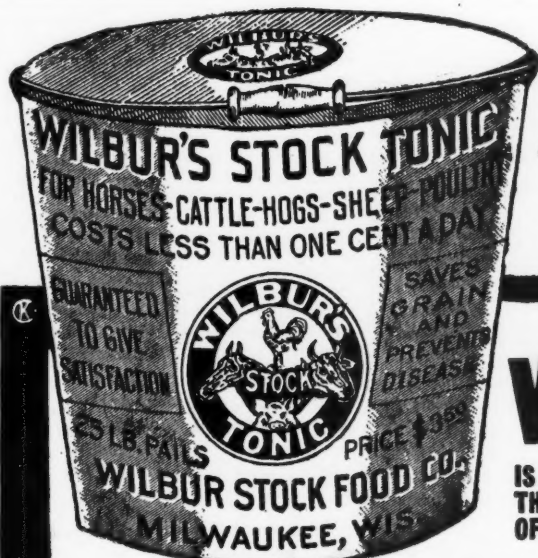
And the same philosophy applies to cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay and all the vegetables. Look at the millions of acres of once highly fertile lands exhausted by the thrifless and ignorant farmers, and turned adrift as barren wastes.

The secretary tells us that the egg and poultry output equals in value the cotton crop, which is second to corn alone as a money-producer. But there is not one farmer in a dozen who knows what to do with a hen and chickens. They are turned loose in the yard or woodland lot or barnyard to work for a living, and on the average farm one egg is gathered where three or four should be produced if poultry farming were conducted as it should be. There are enough hens in the Union to reduce the price of eggs to 20 cents a dozen in this town—strictly fresh eggs—at Christmas if the hens were given a fair show.

The dairy products are put at \$800,000,000 by the secretary, and that is not half enough. There are fed and milked ten of thousands of cows that do not yield 100 pounds of butter per annum. The same food and the same attention would reward the dairyman with 300 or 400 pounds of butter if he would pay attention to intelligent breeding.

How much the farmer loses by the ravages of insects nobody can compute except to say it is enormous. This comes from the war America has waged on birds for centuries. One Bob White in a wheatfield in May and June is worth, in good money, three Bob Whites on toast in November and December. Every one of them will eat several times his weight of insects that prey on the stalk of the growing grain.

"He may see and hear and read and learn, whatever he pleases, and as much as he pleases; he will never know anything of it, except that which he has thought over, that which by thinking he has made the property of his mind."—Pestalozzi.



\$3.50 PAIL FREE

TO PROVE BEYOND ALL DOUBT TO EVERY INTELLIGENT STOCK RAISER THAT

WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC

IS THE WORLD'S GREATEST CONDITIONER AND FEED SAVER WE WILL ACTUALLY GIVE THIS 25 LB. PAIL ABSOLUTELY FREE WHERE WE HAVE NO AGENT TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER WHO FILLS OUT AND MAILES TO US THE COUPON SHOWN BELOW.

WHAT WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC IS

NEARLY a quarter of a century's actual experience has proven beyond all doubt that Wilbur's Tonic is a money-maker for feeders. We KNOW THIS. It has been PROVEN to us thousands upon thousands of times in the most forceful manner. We want to convince YOU and are willing to do it AT OUR OWN RISK.

You know the value of pasture for any kind of stock; how it keeps the animals in good condition—nature's own way of doing it. There is no argument about the value of the pasture, but it does not last the year round. We prepare a tonic which, mixed with grain and fed to stock, furnishes in stall or feed box in the proper proportions, the ingredients of pasture diet, invigorates and fattens stock at small enough cost to make the tonic a money-making investment for the owner of one cow, horse, hog or sheep, and a proportionately larger one for the owner of thousands of head.

FOR COWS

You know when the pasturage goes down in the fall, the milk goes, the butter goes, the flavor goes, until all are shortest when the price is highest. Wilbur's Tonic invigorates cows; it supplies the needed roots, barks and leaves of the pasture, sustains the flow of milk, and color, quantity and flavor of the butter. Take a cow right off the pasture, feed her Wilbur's Tonic in the stall and she will show very little loss of milk, and one cent's worth of Tonic per day saves one dollar's worth of grain per month.

FOR HORSES

Wilbur's Tonic builds up run-down horses, prevents colic and keeps them in good appetite. It keeps the bowels loose, water clear, blood cool and in a healthy condition. They are always ready for work—Wilbur's Tonic makes them relish their food, keeps the hair smooth and sleek and prevents that rough looking coat. It is a pure vegetable food, positively prevents disease and makes horses strong, large and full of life. Wilbur's Tonic should be fed to mares while they are suckling the colt and mixed with the colt's grain while weaning. It will prevent scour and keep them healthy and growing. Stallions should be fed Wilbur's Stock Tonic during standing season every day. When out of the standing season feed Wilbur's Tonic two or three times a week to keep them regular and healthy.

FOR HOGS

Hogs, you know, are the most susceptible animals to contagious disease. But, you know, too, if they escape contagion they are kept cheaper than any other stock. If you keep your hogs healthy they can resist contagion, will fatten quickly and cheaply. If they get sick and refuse to eat you know how quickly they will die. Nothing will save them; medicine is useless. To keep them healthy you must feed them something they will eat, and something that will satisfy the demands of their systems. We believe that there is only one thing in the world that will do this and that is Wilbur's Tonic.

FOR POULTRY

Wilbur's Stock Tonic is an egg and a fat maker which will not only force more profit from the poultry yard but will also prevent disease and save birds. It is a sure preventive for cholera, rapes, pip, roup, indigestion, diarrhoea, apoplexy and all poultry diseases. For little chicks it has no equal and produces large, heavy birds.

PREVENTS ABORTION

By counteracting colds and soothing the nerves while the mother is in a delicate condition, Wilbur's Stock Tonic PREVENTS ABORTION and saves for the breeder at least one-half more of his increase. Wilbur's Stock Tonic fed in small quantities to calves and all young animals will make them grow large, strong and fat.

REFERENCE

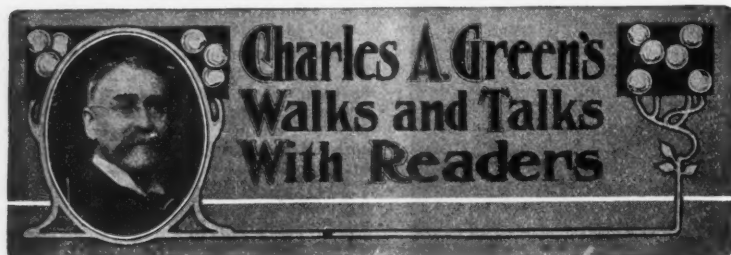
25 years of success in business. Any bank in America. Any Mercantile Agency in America. Any Agricultural Paper in America.

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO. 547 HURON ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FILL OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO US TODAY

Wilbur Stock Food Co., 547 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Gentlemen—Please send me the 25-lb. pail of Wilbur's Stock Tonic absolutely free.

Name.....
 P.O.....
 Freight Office.....
 State.....
 Kindly answer this question:
 What live stock do you own?
Horse.....Cattle.....Hog.....



ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1909.

The man who quarrels may end with a bruised nose.

Be true to yourself and you will be true to others.

If you depend upon the help of others you must not consider yourself strong.

Economy in a man or woman is a virtue, but if carried to excess it is a vice.

Some people are trying to escape poverty and others are trying to escape work.

Are you wise? Whether you are or not pray for wisdom. We need wisdom more than riches.

We are all endeavoring to escape death, yet there are few who take reasonable care of health.

Truth is the problem of the ages. Human thought and philosophy is but a search for truth.

Mankind has sympathy with a wounded bird, cat or dog, but has little sympathy for the aged man or woman. Old age is a fatal disease which no one can escape, but the youth cannot realize that he will be overtaken by old age.

Tobacco as a Plant Remedy.—In reply to W. Corderoy, I will say that tobacco refuse may be used as an insecticide by heating it and spraying plants with the diluted juice or the refuse may be spread on the ground near the plants where I have known it to act favorably. Possibly the refuse should be spread on the ground under the rose bushes after the juice has been extracted.

Grand Duke Plum.—This magnificent variety ripens the latter part of September. It is of the largest size. In color it is almost red or reddish purple. It is one of the best late plums for market and is of great value for the home garden. A valuable characteristic of Grand Duke plum is that it is free from rot. Those who have trouble with plums rotting will be sure to plant Grand Duke plum. The high grade and great beauty of this plum will make it popular wherever it is known. The tree itself is an object of great beauty. Do not fail to plant the Grand Duke plum.

California Privet for Hedging, the Greatest of All Hardy Hedge Plants.—The city of Rochester, N. Y., is one of the most beautiful in the world. On almost every lot California privet hedges are planted to divide one lot from another. This privet hedge is easily kept in front of most houses adjacent to the street. The privet hedge is easily kept at any height desired. In many cases the hedge is not allowed to grow over 2 feet high; in other cases the hedge may grow as high as 4 to 6 feet. California privet hedge has no thorns, does not sucker from the roots and is not objectionable in any way. This hedge holds its foliage nearly all winter. It is almost an evergreen. Do not fail to plant California privet hedge plants.

Rye in Orchards.—A. S. Phelps, of West Virginia, asks Green's Fruit Grower if it would be best to plow under in early spring, rye growing in his orchard, or should he let the rye head out and cut it then for feeding to horses like hay. Hay is worth \$20 per ton. The soil is light sandy chestnut loam.

C. A. Green's reply: It would be far better for the orchard and for the fruit to plow under the rye before it heads out. If allowed to head out and the crop is removed for feeding it would be a drain upon the soil and take up a large portion of the moisture. Write your state experiment station for treatment of woolly aphids and green aphids. I have never known sulphur and lime to be applied to those insects. Kerosene emulsion is generally used for woolly aphids and tobacco soap wash for green aphids. Woolly aphids seem able to survive very cold winters on the branches or the roots.

Valuable Nut Trees.—Mr. J. R. Rutledge, of Maryland, a subscriber of

Green's Fruit Grower, sends us very large sweet chestnuts from a tree which had been bearing nuts for over 100 years, and still bears a good crop of nuts every year. The nuts are uniformly large and of fine flavor. The trunk of the tree is 4 to 5 feet in diameter.

It would be a pity to allow this good old tree to perish without an attempt to preserve the variety by grafting some of the new growth of last year into a small chestnut tree. Grafting the chestnut is far more difficult than grafting the apple and pear, thus few can succeed. If the nuts were planted that came from this tree they would not perpetuate the variety as each tree would be a different variety.

There are many varieties of wild hickory, pecan and chestnut, which have been thoughtlessly destroyed before nut culture was thought of seriously. In my father's garden on the homestead farm where I was born near Rochester, N. Y. stood a beautiful hickory tree which bore large thin shelled nuts filled with fat and juicy meat of the finest flavor of any hickory nut I have ever eaten. After we sold the farm this tree was thoughtlessly cut down and the valuable variety was lost to the world forever. I will send the chestnuts spoken of by Mr. Rutledge to Professor Van Deman.

Not Appreciated.—The best work of men has not been appreciated. The greatest men that the world has ever known have fully realized that the world did not understand them. The wisest and best men have often been slaughtered in cold blood, for the reason that they were not understood, thus it is not safe for a man to be far ahead of his times. Christ was so far in advance of other men it was not possible for them to appreciate that which He taught, hence His death on the cross. Scientists like Galileo have often suffered imprisonment which they could have escaped had they been men of smaller caliber. The work of the greatest painters is not understood and appreciated until long after their death.

John Milton wrote "Paradise Lost," the greatest poem ever written by man, but he had difficulty in finding a publisher. The amount of money received from writing this great poem would scarcely keep him alive for a year. So little was the appreciation of the world for this great poem that only 3,000 copies were sold during the first eleven years of its publication. Think of this pitiable demand for this great work, whereas the present day silly stories are often printed in editions of from 100,000 to 500,000 copies. How true it is that there is but little to encourage men or women to struggle through a long life for the attainment of fame or reward. The man who discovered America was considered a fanatic and finally died in obloquy.

And yet we are told that public opinion can be relied upon. This is true of public opinion so far as it relates to ordinary affairs since public opinion is in effect combined with common sense. But public opinion cannot be depended upon to judge of the greatest achievements.

Fruits for Sandy Soils.—Sandy loam is considered the best soil for planting the peach, and your location near the lake will be helpful as the effect of the body of water is to guard against late spring frosts which sometimes injure peach buds. You will make no mistake in planting Elberta peach trees for it can be relied upon as a valuable peach for market and home use. Plant also Crawford Early and Late, Crosby, Champion and Hill's Chili are hardy peaches. Niagara is one of the newer peaches of great value. Some have thought that peach trees would succeed only on sandy soil, but this is a mistake. They will succeed well in a clayey loam providing the clay is not hard and stiff as to crack.

You ask which variety of apple will be likely to bear the quickest after planting. Yellow Transparent, King, Twenty-Ounce Bismarck and Oldenburg, bear at an early age and for this reason are often used as fillers. By this I mean every other tree in many orchards are

planted with early bearing varieties, the plan being to remove these trees after the lapse of fifteen or twenty years, when the apple trees begin to crowd each other and need more space. I have known Yellow Transparent and Duchess apple trees to bear fine fruit in the nursery rows, before the trees were dug for transplanting.

Wild Horses.—We who find horses so scarce and high priced in the east, are surprised to learn that there are 15,000 wild horses roaming over the plains and slopes of Nevada. These wild horses are remarkable specimens of endurance. They are capable of doing the world's work if they are caught and properly trained. At Green's Fruit farm we have had several of these horses. They are smaller than the average horse of the east. Some of them are tricky, but on the whole they are serviceable. These wild horses of Nevada consume large amounts of valuable food and are a nuisance in other respects, therefore the good people of Nevada would be glad to have them all shot or struck by lightning. But it is not easy even to shoot them. That the horses that should be hardy enough and cunning enough to thrive in wild state in this country, shows the remarkable character of the horse, which is one of our most intelligent of all animals.

The National Apple Show.—A national apple show has recently been held at Spokane, Washington, which was a great success. The second exhibition will probably be held in Chicago. Western orchardists have learned much from eastern fruit growers, but now eastern fruit growers are learning from their western brethren who have met with great success in various kinds of fruit growing, but particularly in growing apples. Apple orchards can be made ideal on much of the soil of the eastern states particularly under irrigation. We all know that what every kind of fruit needs particularly is an abundant supply of water, for water is the principal ingredient of fruit. In the eastern states our orchards often suffer from drouth, thus the apples of the irrigated districts are apt to excel ours in size. Since the western climate is more sunny than the eastern the color of western apples is often brighter than those of the east. Green's Fruit Grower is pleased to notice the friendly attitude existing between orchardists of the west and east, notwithstanding the strong competition existing between the different sections of the country.

Planting Trees in Rocky Fields.—A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower living in Massachusetts says he has a field of fertile land filled with rocks so that it cannot be cultivated. He asks if fruit trees can be planted successfully in such rock soil.

C. A. Green's reply: Rocks in soil will not impede the growth of fruit trees. The rocks of themselves are rather an advantage than a disadvantage to the growth of fruit trees. The fact that the field is so rocky that it cannot be plowed is a disadvantage, but this can be overcome by covering the ground about the newly planted tree, after it is set out, with strawy manure or forest leaves or anything which will prevent the grass from growing within two or three feet of the fruit tree.

Rocky soil is generally fertile owing to the fact that such fields have not been cropped year after year as have many other fields. In planting an orchard do not fail to give preference to the elevated part of the field, which is far better for fruit trees than the lowlands. Dwarf pear trees will not do so well as standard pear trees in this rocky field.

Success and Failure of Root Grafted Apples.—When I first started my fruit growing I had little experience. The first year I planted 50,000 apple roots, each one grafted to a certain variety. These were planted four inches apart in the row and the rows three and a half feet apart. I kept the ground between the rows well cultivated and used the hoe in getting out weeds, but did not allow the hoe to come nearer than one or two inches to the grafted roots. The result was that weeds grew up between the apple grafted roots and I found it necessary to employ boys to pull out weeds at considerable expense. This first planting, strange as it may seem, was the most successful planting of apple grafts of all that I have made.

I attributed my success largely to the fact that the earth was made firm about the root grafts by tramping on the earth with the heels of the shoes of the planter, and that this firm earth about the grafted roots and the sand was not loosened by the hoe until the graft had firmly united with the root and had made considerable growth.

I am satisfied that much of the failure of success with root grafted apples is caused by attempting to hoe too close to

the grafted scions and between them and the attempt to cultivate too closely to them.

Men in hoeing grafted apple roots during the first two months after planting should not be allowed to place the hoe nearer than one or two inches to the grafts and they should not be allowed to loosen the soil to any depth near the grafted roots.

A Notable Pecan Tree.—The Claremont pecan appears to be one of the largest and most valuable of the improved pecans. Professor H. E. Van Deman has sent us from his nut farm at Ferriday, La., samples of this pecan which are of large size and superior quality. Professor H. E. Van Deman says of the Claremont, "this is a seedling tree standing in the dooryard of our large plantation. The tree is about 30 years old. It has never failed to bear a fair crop of pecan nuts during the past 20 years. This year we gathered eight and a half bushels (350 pounds) of nuts from this tree. All the nuts of the Claremont pecan tree that we have been willing to spare have been sold at 40 cents per pound, or at the rate of \$16 per bushel, making this crop worth about \$140 from this one tree in one season. The question is what is the tree worth that yields such a crop of fruit as this."

Saving Money on the Farm and in the City.—There are reasons why the farmer boy in after life often becomes the leading banker, merchant or railroad president in the city. There is nothing visionary about farming. Everything is real, everything is earnest. There are hardships on the farm which the boy on the farm gets accustomed to. He drives out against the wind, the sleet and the snow. He meets snowbanks and bad roads. If he plows he runs into rocks, stumps and swampy places. His loads of hay, wheat or oats overturn. When milking the cow, he may be kicked. In the pasture he may be butted by the ram or chased by a bull. In working in a distant field, heavy showers may drench him. His boots are heavy and sometimes make his feet sore. His garments are plain and often dusty. His spending money is well earned and hard to get.

But the city boy lives an impractical life. Especially is this true of the actor, who is surrounded with artificial life constantly. This tends to unfit the actor for business. Whoever heard of an actor becoming a famous business man? Most actors are wasteful of their money. A friend relates an incident of where an actor-friend of his arriving at the home city both had their shoes blacked. My friend gave the bootblack the regular price, which is 10 cents, but the actor tossed the bootblack a half dollar, and would take no change. To my friend's astonishment he found that this half dollar was the last money that the actor had on earth, thus my friend had to pay for his dinner, which they took together.

But the actor is scarcely less a spendthrift than the artist, writer or lawyer. All these men have been deprived of the helpful economical training of the boy on the farm.

"He who expects to find pleasure in vice and boredom in virtue is still a novice in both."

"The most timid woman has courage enough to talk scandal."

Important Notice to Subscribers.

With this issue of Green's Fruit Grower many subscriptions expire. With the next issue we begin a new year. Each year we put a big cross at the head of this space to indicate that possibly your subscription needs renewing, thus inviting you to give the same prompt attention.

Those of our subscribers who have subscribed for three years or whose subscription was renewed during the summer months, need not be troubled on seeing this cross at the head of this article for it is not intended for them.

Do not forget that we offer Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1.00 and that if you will send us two new subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you Green's Fruit Grower one year for your kindness and trouble and will mail to each of the two subscribers C. A. Green's book telling "How He Made the Old Farm Pay."

Green's Fruit Grower is the oldest publication of its kind, the one best known and the one having the largest number of subscribers of any publication of its kind in the world. Our C. A. Green has been its editor for nearly 30 years. It should be worth and is worth ten times its cost to every one interested in fruit growing.

Will you favor me with a prompt renewal?
C. A. Green.

A Birthday Song.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by L. Eugene Eldridge.

A mother's loving fingers
The words penned long ago,
They shed a brighter lustre,
As swift years come and go.

The joys of life have blossomed
With many sorrows fraught,
Not so the birthday chaplet
My mother's counsel wrought.

"In later years it may be,
My darling's graver eyes,
In glancing o'er these pages,
Her mother's tribute spies.

"What shall that mother offer
A crown to fit the day,
The wearing—life grows brighter
As speed the years away?

"Had she the deepest knowledge
That human wisdom brings,
Had she the gift of poets
Who sweep divinest strings,

"No laurel wreath could place here,
Nor would she if she could
Than this, engraved each letter,
Be good, my child, be good!"

How Can This Be So?

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: In your issue of November, on page 28, you say under the caption of plenty of money that in 1907 the banks of the country had on deposit \$13,100,000,000. Tell me please where does all this money come from? According to reliable statistics there was in 1906 outside of the United States treasury \$2,312,133,694, supposedly in the hands of the people; in other words in actual circulation. It is plain that not all the money put in the bank all the money they have, perhaps, not one-half is actually deposited. Practically everybody keeps a little change on hand. And yet you would have us believe that the banks have on deposit four times as much money as there is. Will you please explain?—George Vanderpile, Tenn.

C. A. Green's Reply: I assume that it has been stated that there was \$13,100,000,000 deposited in the banks of this country whereas outside of the United States treasury there was in circulation only \$2,312,133,694, but I am not positive that these figures are correct. This question of amount of money in circulation and the wonderful work which it accomplishes is but little known to most people. According to the above figures there would be only \$30 allotted to each person in this country if all the money in actual circulation should be divided evenly between them. This means that our population being 100,000,000 if there was \$30 for each person there would be \$3,000,000,000. How is it possible that all the business of this great country can be done with only \$30 allotted to each person if it were equally distributed?

Consider first that a large part of our business transactions are done by bank checks or bank drafts, promissory notes, mortgages or other forms of indebtedness and that in none but large transactions does money actually pass from one individual to another.

Then consider the fact that if I deposited \$1,000 in my bank that this \$1,000 along with other deposits in that bank are not detained in the bank, but are quickly passed out into circulation and deposited in other banks. These other banks likewise do not hold their deposits, for if they did they would lose interest on them, therefore the other banks, like the first, pay out this money and it is again deposited in other banks. This explains clearly how it is possible for about \$3,000,000,000 total circulation to be represented by \$13,100,000,000 in bank deposits.

In other words, remember that money circulates from bank to bank, from man to man, from town to town and city to city, much the same as blood circulates in our bodies. The bulk of the money is never resting in the safes of banks, but is ever moving from one place to another. Thus if the sum of nearly \$300,000,000 stated above, this in connection with checks, notes, drafts and other forms of indebtedness, enables this country to do a business amounting to \$1,000,000,000,000, a sum which I simply guess at, as there is scarcely any limit to the amount of business that can be done with this amount of money floating about under ordinary conditions.

Weddings in Hard Times.—During the year 1907 a panic occurred, but much has not been said about it in Green's Fruit Grower, as it did not seriously affect the fruit growers and farmers. The question asked is, whether hard times has reduced the number of marriages. The result may have been so in cities where house rents are very high, and where the expense of living is far greater than in the country, but so far as I can see there has been no reduction of marriages throughout the rural districts.

It is said that love laughs at locksmiths. I will add that as a rule love laughs at hard times. There are many



Nothing else that you can buy will provide so much of the best kind of amusement for yourself and your family at such a trifling cost as

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

It differs from all other sound-reproducing instruments because it was invented and perfected by Thomas A. Edison, and because it is constructed on a principle which is more nearly perfect than that used in any other instrument made for a like purpose.

The first Phonograph ever made was made by Mr. Edison, and from that invention was perfected the Edison Phonograph which today is considered the most perfect instrument for reproducing music, voice and other sounds.

For you the Edison Phonograph means constant and varied entertainment in your own home.

You can have any kind of music you like—your kind of music, the kind of music your family likes, the kind of music your friends like.

You may hear the songs of great singers, the music of great orchestras, the speeches of great speakers. You may hear your favorite hymns and the good old songs you've always enjoyed. You can reproduce the latest vaudeville hit, the popular songs that everyone is whistling, or the star part of a star opera singer, in your own home, to a circle of your own friends.

No method of spending an evening can be pleasanter. The Edison Phonograph is always there, always ready to be turned on; it is easily operated and the cost is slight.

Edison Amberol Records

Mr. Edison did not consider his Phonograph good enough with Records that played only two minutes, so he experimented until he produced a Record which will play four minutes. It is no larger than the other Record. It is played on the same Phonograph by means of an attachment which your dealer has. It more than doubles the enjoyment of the Phonograph. Music formerly unavailable for the two-minute Record, on account of its length, can now be heard in full and to better advantage.

Edison Records are made in Bohemian, Cuban, Danish, French, German, Hebrew, Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Spanish, Swedish, etc.

Even if you are not ready to buy at once, go to the nearest Edison store and hear this wonderful home entertainer, the Edison Phonograph. Ask the dealer for a catalogue of Phonographs and a catalogue of selections. Do not be misled by any other sound-reproducing instrument. The Edison Phonograph is the best for the home.



National Phonograph Co., 174 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

improvident marriages. I know of many young men who are not able to support themselves who are taking wives without much consideration of what is to happen in the future.

A friend of mine who has lived most of his life in the country married and moved in this city. All went well in city life so long as the factories were running and there was plenty of work, but when the panic came in October, 1907, this man was thrown out of work. He had not saved money during the time of plenty, therefore he was in distress immediately when work stopped. It is natural for young married people to desire to live in the city, but my experience is that if young people were wise and thoroughly informed they would remain in the country, where it will not cost them half as much for house rent or food and where temptations to spend money will not be a tithe of that which it is in the city. The place for poor people is in the country and not in the city.

The Waste of Fertility.—The waste of fertility in this country is appalling. While the farm products of America this year are worth \$8,000,000,000 the waste of fertility is nearly one-half of that sum.

How does this waste of fertility occur? The reply is, first, through the escape of fertility through the sewers of large cities into the rivers, lake and sea-ports. There are well known methods of preserving this vast amount of fertility but our civilization has not yet ad-

vanced far enough to prevent the great waste.

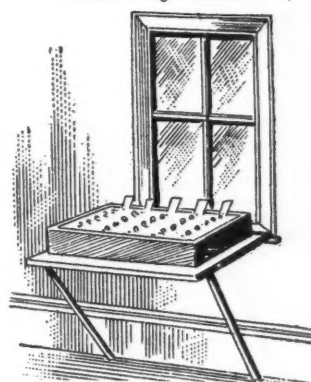
Not only is this system of allowing the sewage of villages and cities to enter the streams, lakes, seaports, wasteful. This system is detrimental to health, and destroys the usefulness of the streams and lakes in producing fish, and is a nuisance in other ways.

Second, the immense waste of fertility which occurs in the drainage and washing of the soil after heavy rains. When our country was largely covered with forests this washing away of the soil into the rivers did not occur to one hundredth part of the extent it does at present. Now that the forests have been cut away, the falling of heavy showers and the vast accumulations of snow cause gulleys to be formed in almost every sloping field and cause a large portion of the fertility to be carried into the rivers and out into the ocean.

There is enormous waste of fertility on every farm through the wasting of barnyard manure which is allowed to leach away after heavy rains, or through heating allowing the ammonia to escape, or imperfect spreading of the manure, or applying it at the wrong time.

The question is often asked does farming pay? The reply is that if farming is not one of the most profitable pursuits farmers would become bankrupt owing to the great waste not only of the fertility of the farm, but of the cities and villages, and the washing of the best part of the top soil into the rivers,

but other wastes that occur in thrashing and feeding of farm crops.



This cut shows the possibility of window gardening during winter months at the north. A box filled with good garden soil can be planted to flower or vegetable seed in February or March and the plants are ready for setting out in the garden in April or May.

He that has light within his own clear breast
May sit in the center and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark soul and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the midday sun;
Himself is his own dungeon.

Shakespeare says, "Twere easier to tell twenty men what were right to be done than to be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching."



Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in baskets of silver.—Proverbs.

Little Things.

A good-by kiss is a little thing,
With your hand on the door to go.
But it takes the venom out of the sting
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling
That you made an hour ago.

'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind;
I love you my dear," each night;
But it sends a thrill through the heart, I
find—
For Love is tender and Love is blind—
As we climb life's rugged height.

We starve each other for love's caress;
We take, but we do not give;
It seems so easy some souls to bless,
But we dole the love grudgingly, less and
less.

Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.
—Andrew Lang.

"Never Fail" Bread Making.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Yesterday a friend called whom I am always glad to see. "This time," she said, "I have come to Never Fail"—this being the name she had laughingly given our quiet little home—"and I wonder if I shall get it?"

She explained that an old friend would be with her to tea whom she knew never ate white bread, and with no graham or entire wheat flour on hand nor a bake shop in town, she resolved to call at "Never Fail" in her dilemma, knowing that we were rarely without this wholesome bread and might accommodate her.

"You are lucky," I replied, "since I have just baked a fresh supply this morning, and you are welcome to what you need."

For the benefit of those who would like a good recipe for making this bread I give the following:

"To 1 quart entire wheat flour add one-half cup potato yeast or one-half cake compressed, 1 tablespoonful molasses and mix stiffly with warm milk. Raise over night. In the morning stir in a little more flour, making a stiff batter, but do not mould. Turn into pans. Let it rise again and bake. The oven should be hotter than for white bread and loaves baked rather longer."

All bread should be well baked, as it is much more healthful. An old philosopher has said: "It makes all manner of difference to a man whether his bread is well baked or ill baked." Our family physician says, "Bake your bread through, then begin and bake it the other way." In other words, see that it is well done.

Entire wheat bread is delicious with milk. Slices cut thin spread with butter and home-made jam are not only appetizing but very nutritious and excellent for children's lunches. A few seeded raisins here and there in the loaf gives it good flavor. Chopped figs or dates, dried peaches, currants or evaporated apples may be used sparingly—this gives variety. Every housekeeper should know how to make good bread—this is not only an accomplishment but highly important. Below we give a good recipe for oatmeal cookies, better than doughnuts with coffee for breakfast.

"One egg, one half-cup shortening, (butter preferred), one-half cup sugar, one teaspoonful cinnamon, a little salt, one-half teaspoonful vanilla, one-half cup chopped raisins, one cup flour, into which sift one-half teaspoonful soda, and one cup rolled oats. (These may be put through the food-chopper.) Drop by teaspoon on buttered tin."

—Mary L. Palmer.

Escaloped Eggs.

Butter the bottom of a baking dish and sprinkle over it a layer of stale bread crumbs and pour in enough sweet milk to moisten them thoroughly. Slice a dozen or so, according to the size of your dish, hard-boiled eggs across and put in a layer of these. Season with salt and pieces of butter, and continue to alternate layers of eggs and bread crumbs until the dish is full, putting a layer of crumbs on last. Place tiny pieces of butter here and there on top and set in the oven to bake.

Velvet garments should always be made with the nap inclining upwards.

About the House.

An old housekeeper in giving advice to a young housewife recently said that a teaspoonful or so of baking soda in the water in which the turkey or chicken is washed will remove every trace of unsavoriness which it may have acquired from the drawing or from too long keeping. She puts the bird directly into the pan of water and scrubs it with a brush, afterward scraping the skin all over with the back of a case knife. Most persons, however, believe that putting the bird into water loses some of its juices and they use a cloth to wash it. Sometimes when a chicken or turkey comes from the market it is not free from pin feathers. The easiest and best way to singe these is over burning alcohol in a saucer. This way leaves no discoloration as the gas stove or wax taper is apt to do.

Delicious stuffed eggs have shrimps rubbed to a paste with the yolks and seasoned with salt, pepper and butter. The yolk mixture is filled into the spaces left by the yolks in the hard boiled whites and is heaped high and garnished with strips of shrimp and olives. Jewel boxes of cardboard, covered with cretonne, flowered silk or an imitation of old damask make pretty additions to the dressing table.

No housekeeper should be without a bottle of olive oil and limewater for burns. A preparation should always be in readiness in case of emergency. Add limewater to oil until a creamy emulsion is formed and bottle, always shaking well before applying. The effect of this upon burns is wonderful in its healing and soothing powers, and it is equally efficacious for sunburn.

In making tomato consomme a woman cooks the tomatoes with a slice or two of carrot, an onion into which a clove has been stuck, a small bouquet of sweet herbs, a few peppercorns and a small piece of lean beef. The mixture cooks very slowly for about an hour and is then strained.

Add a few drops of olive oil to home-made mustard and it will not dry out so quickly, nor will it crust upon the side of the jar.

A teaspoonful of vinegar beaten into boiled frosting when the flavoring is being added will keep it from being brittle and breaking when the cake is cut. It will be as moist and nice in a week as the day it was made.

Lace window curtains should always be soaked for an hour in cold water, to which a little borax has been added, before being put in warm suds. This gets out the smoky smell that is so noticeable in curtains that have been in use in a town.

When a big ironing has to be done, what a comfort and relief it is to the feet to use a cushion to stand on while ironing. It can be made from an old quilt-folded and covered by a piece of carpet. Until it has been tried, no one can believe the rest it is to tired feet.

When cleaning glass, put a little ammonia or soda in the water. When washing glass in warm water, dry it at once. Cut glass should be scrubbed with a soft brush and dried, then put in a box of sawdust for half an hour.

The housewife who has trouble with her lamps might do well to look after the wicks. Even in this day of gas and electricity we all burn lamps more or less, as they are better to read by and far more artistic than the newer inventions. If they give a poor light it would be wise to take out the wicks and boil them well. They should then be dried and carefully trimmed. If the lamps smoke and everything is right about the burner and chimney, then try soaking the wick in vinegar. Let it dry well in the sun before it is used. It is astonishing how much better it acts after this treatment.

If you find upon your return home from a vacation that the mahogany looks grayish and grimy, don't be afraid to give it a good bath. Housewives do not realize the value of soap and water on old mahogany. It cleans the wood as nothing else does. Take a bowl or a bucket of warm water into which has

been put a tablespoon or more of olive oil and a few shavings of castile soap. Use a soft sponge or a fresh piece of cheese cloth.

The woman who burns herself in any way should know the value of eggs. The white of an egg put over the burn to exclude the air at once is soothing and pain-repressing.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Cherry and plum juices mixed make a delicious sherbet. The juice of a lemon or two is an improvement. A syrup of sugar boiled with water enough to keep it from burning should sweeten the juices. After this mixture is frozen take out the dasher and stir in the stiffly beaten white of an egg which has been whipped light with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar.

If you do not heat the oranges when making an orange pudding it will not taste bitter.

A sheet of fine, thin, white paper dipped into a thick solution of gum arabic and pressed between two dry sheets renders the three transparent when dry. It is good for tracing, or writing, or painting.

Rub the lumps of sugar to be used with black coffee with lemon peel. It will impart an agreeable flavor. For tea, rub the sugar with orange peel.

When working on silk keep a piece of sand paper on the table, rubbing your hands lightly over it when they stick to the silk.

Celery can be kept for a week or longer by first rolling it up in brown paper. Then put it in a towel and keep it in a dark, cool place. Before preparing it for the table place it in a pan of cold water, and let it remain for an hour. It will then be crisp and cool.

One of the best ways to stop a mouse hole is to fill it with common laundry soap.

In a bedroom a plain paper on the walls or ceiling is more restful for the eyes.

A Charity Worker's Requisites.

Health, that we may be cheerful.
Hopefulness, that we may infuse new life into those with whom we come in contact.

Power of discrimination; as no two persons are alike, no two persons can be met or dealt with in the same way.

Power of endurance.
Cheerful disposition.

Good reasoning powers.
Thoughtfulness, firmness, kindness.

Keen observation, judgment of human nature, sympathy and tact.

Power to think and act quickly.
Ability to keep one's equilibrium in a trying moment.

Adaptability, perseverance.
Diplomacy, thoroughness.

Good memory for facts, faces and names.

A knowledge of the city, an acquaintance with its conditions and resources.

Knowledge of trade unions and their customs.
Knowledge of average wages in different lines.

A general and practical knowledge of every-day life.
Strong persuasive powers.

Every housekeeper should keep an account, says Mary F. Rausch. Many women do not have five cents they can call their own; while many a man has been ruined by allowing his wife to have full control of the money. I know there is blame on both sides.

Housekeepers should know something of housekeeping before they enter the business of making a home. If you can do your work a little bit better than some one else, that work is always a source of delight to you, and it matters not what the work is. Every young woman who intends to marry should make it her business to master some of the problems of house-keeping.

Trotter: "When young Biffkins left college a few years ago he declared he was going to forge his way to the front. Did he make good?" Homer: "As a forger, yes. He's now occupying a front row cell in the penitentiary."—Chicago Daily "News."



The upper picture—Taking an early morning walk with two farm pets on the Lucas homestead. Lower picture—The home of C. E. Lucas, near Missoula, Montana.

The Healthful Cranberry.

A barrel of sugar will sweeten more than three barrels of cranberries. A cranberry shortcake will compare favorably with a strawberry shortcake. Eaten raw, they are a laxative and liver tonic, and, like the olive, one can cultivate a fondness for them.

Cranberries are keepers like the apple and like apples require a cool, dry place. It is economy to buy good berries. Never cook in tin or ironware; use porcelain earthenware or granite. Do not cover with cold water and allow to simmer; steep and stew over slow fire. This makes tough skins, pale, sickly pink, or dark, dull, red color, and gives acid flavor. Use boiling water, cook rapidly and not long.

For a good sauce, to one quart of clean cranberries add one pint granulated sugar, one pint of boiling water; place immediately over brisk fire, stirring enough to mix sugar with water, and coat berries; cover as soon as berries begin to swell and pop; stand by and mash until every berry is broken; keep them boiling during this operation. By the time berries are all mashed, or have boiled fifteen minutes, remove from stove and turn into china or earthenware dish. When cold, the result should be a beautiful rich red, jellied sauce.

Baked Beans.

Butter the bottom of a shallow earthenware or enamel dish. Put in a layer of breadcrumbs and break into this carefully as many fresh eggs as the dish will hold. Give each egg plenty of room, and do not let them run together if possible. Cover these thickly with a layer of grated cheese, season with salt and pepper, and pour over them a small cupful of cream, and add two or three tiny bits of butter. Bake in a moderate oven until the surface is browned over. Serve at once. This is a breakfast or luncheon dish.

Rochester Gingerbread.

Beat half a cup of butter to a cream; gradually beat in half a cup of sugar and one cup of molasses. Add two eggs, beaten very light, one cup of thick, sour milk and three cups of sifted flour, sifted again with 1-2 teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger and one teaspoonful of cinnamon. Bake in a large, shallow pan or in two brick loaf pans.

Some women are born cooks; some achieve cooks; Some have cooking thrust upon them. We may live without poetry, music and art; We may live without conscience and live without heart; We may live without friends; we may live without books, But civilized men cannot live without cooks.

Husband—Our little boy is sick, doctor; so please come at once.
Physician—I can't get over much under an hour.

Husband—Oh, do doctor. You see, my wife has a book on "What to Do Before the Doctor Comes," and I'm so afraid she'll do it before you get here!



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No. 3 Brownie

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Lenses in daylight with Kodak Film Cartridges, has a fixed focus meniscus achromatic lens, automatic rotary shutter, three stops and two finders. Simple, convenient and always ready. Well made in every detail and handsomely finished.

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Latest Designs in Self-Transferable Embroidery Patterns

Transferring the design to the material is very simple. *Directions:*—Place the pattern face downward on the material and press with a hot iron, being careful that the material is laid on a smooth surface and free from wrinkles. These designs can be worked in silk floss, French embroidery cotton or mercerized lustré thread.

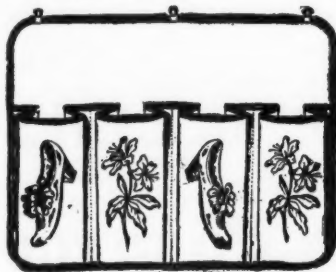
All Patterns 10 Cents Each



No. 814—Design of Wallachian embroidery, to be transferred to a shirt-waist of heavy linen, Indian-head cotton, thin cambric, Victoria or Persian lawn, batiste, cotton or silk, crepe de Chine, cashmere, flannel or albatross. The design is also given for the collar and cuffs and should be worked in mercerized cotton or heavy embroidery silk, according to the material in which the waist is developed.



No. 815—Design for outline embroidery, to be transferred to a sofa pillow of heavy art-ticking, muslin, canvas, denim, silk, satin or lawn, and worked with white or colored mercerized cotton. If made of washable material it is finished with a washable cotton cord; or, if made of any of the other materials, the design should be worked with heavy embroidery silk and finished with silk cord. If desired, the design may be worked in solid embroidery, the blossoms first being padded so that the design will stand out in high relief.



No. 522—Shoe-holder design, to be transferred to heavy ticking, on muslin, linen or Indian-head cotton and embroidered in outline stitch with red embroidery cotton or heavy white mercerized cotton.

Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

"O! heard you was out on strolke, Pat."
"O! am; I shtrucked for shorter hours."
"An' did ye get them?"
"O! did not. O!m workin' the whole twenty-four hours now."
"What at?"
"Looking for work."—Sydney (N. S. W.) "Bulletin."



52 BULBS
25 Cents

All different kinds, assorted colors. Will bloom in the house all winter and can be transplanted to the garden in the spring:
Tulips, Japan Lilies, Begonias, Crocus, Oxalis, Hippones, Daffodils, Frezias, Lily of the Valley, Tuberoses, Pansy, Gladiolus, Hyacinths, Narcissus, China Aster, Bleeding Hearts, Pink, Glia, Jonquils, Zinnia, Godetia, Nasturtium, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet William, Candytuft, Daisy, Ageratum, Joe's Tears, Ice Plant, Castor Oil Beans, Ranunculus.

Plant, Chinese Gingo and Flowering Maples, Sweet Peas, Morning Glory, Cockscomb, Snap Dragon, Verbena, Four O'Clocks, Larkspur, Begonia, Air Plant, Moon Flower.
FREE with this grand collection, 250 kinds FLOWER SEEDS. Send 25 cents, silver or stamps.
FOSTER SEED CO., MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

About Strawberries, Raspberries, and Blackberries.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: "What will it cost to raise berries, and how long can I have them fresh from the vines?" is often asked. Dates from my sale book shows first shipment of strawberries April 28th and last shipment June 10th. The first shipment of raspberries June 5th and the last July 3rd. The first shipment of blackberries is recorded June 8th and the last August 12th.

Strawberries may be grown for 2 cents a quart. I have raised 400 crates per acre, but 200 crates is an average yield. Raspberries may be grown for 4 cents per quart; yields vary from 60 to 150 crates per acre. Blackberries can be grown cheapest of all—one cent per quart and yields from 60 to 120 crates per acre.

Other fruits may be grown cheaply, such as grapes, gooseberries, currants, cherries, plums, pears, peaches and apples, the latter of which with a selection from early to late ripening, will of themselves supply fruit nearly the whole year.

Strawberries will bear a full crop one year after planting. I have tested more than 100 varieties during the past 40 years, and I would now plant about six varieties best adapted to the soil and climate of southwest Missouri, on a sandy loam soil. The best varieties are: Michel's Early for early, Senator Dunlap and Haverland for mid-ripening, and Aroma and Bubach for late, with not more than three rows of the pistillate or imperfect blossoms to one row of the perfect blossoms.

Raspberries bear the second year after planting. I have tested over twenty-five varieties of the black sort; Kansas and Cumberland lead. Cordial, nearly purple, yields fairly well; few of the red varieties yield paying crops; would advise planting them only close to a city market. The black cap raspberries have made me the most money during the past twenty years, and with better markets every year.

Blackberries bear the second year after planting. Early Harvest is not as yet excelled by the newly introduced early sorts, and leads for profit. Kittatinny fifteen to twenty-five years ago was in the lead, but of late years it rusts too badly, and I would not plant it. Snyder is hardy; I never knew it to rust or winter kill. Some new sorts promise well, but it is better to go slow than too fast planting new varieties.

Peaches, pears, plums and cherries will begin to bear the second or third year; mulberries, which begin to bear the second year, should be planted in the poultry yard and cherry orchard, as the birds prefer mulberries to cherries. Apple trees will commence to bear the fourth and fifth years, like other fruits, owing to varieties and care.

Now, I should love in this fruit-blessed country to plant at every house-keeper's disposal a fruit garden of a size in proportion to her needs—if I should, I know my name would be blessed in every home.—Jacob Faith.

To mend a small hole in tinware, graniteware, etc., at home; place the vessel to be mended upon a hot stove, put a small piece of sealing wax over the hole and let it melt—not only melt, but burn into the ware. Cool gradually. I have mended a zinc tub in this way. When baking layer cakes, I grease my pans, dust with flour, knocking out all that does not adhere, and when the cakes are done, turn them out and instantly wipe the pan with a clean cloth. Then it is ready for use again without washing.

Elbert Hubbard.—We are living in the greatest age the world has ever known. More has been accomplished for civilization in the last forty years than in the 2,000 years preceding. I can in an hour or so get into direct communication with Vladivostok, Moscow or St. Petersburg; or I can call up Berlin and ask Hoch der Kaiser how he likes the Essay on Silence. I often wonder what the next forty years will bring forth for we have evidence that inventive genius is still evolving marvelous conceptions.

Based on actual inquiry and investigation by agents of the Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that the damage by rats in the large cities amounts to \$20,000,000 annually. Such figures suggest even greater loss when the work of these animals in the small towns and on the farms is taken into account. The department recommends rat-proof construction of buildings and constant use of traps and the use of poisons wherever practicable.

Oh, to those bereft of hope Sleep is the only blessing left—the last Asylum of the weary, the one sign Of pity from impenetrable heaven.



Fast-color Calicoes

It pays to make dresses of Simpson-Eddystone Black-&White cottons. The fabric is the highest quality and lasts longest; patterns are the latest and most beautiful designs; and the color remains fast through sunlight, perspiration and washing.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.
The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Three generations of Simpsons have made



5 Giant Gladioli in 5 colors, splendid tubers, only 25 cts. 7 Double Tuberos Begonias, 7 colors, 25 cts.

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IF SO WRITE ME A LETTER (not a postal) and I'll gladly mail to you *Park's Floral Guide*, teeming with beautiful engravings and floral advice; also a splendid Gift Package—5 packets of my choicest seeds—Aster, Phlox, Cockscomb, Pansy and Pink, with cultural notes, insuring a grand display of these flowers—real value 50 cts. Write today, before you forget it.

STILL MORE:—When writing why not send 10 cts. for year's trial of *Park's Floral Magazine*, with premium Mixed Seed Package (1000 sorts) for a big bed yielding flowers new and rare every morning throughout summer; also a packet (21 seeds) of the glorious new overblooming Feather-ball Double Petunia in splendid mixed colors. Either packages worth more than the dime. Money back if dissatisfied. The Magazine is a beautiful monthly devoted entirely to flowers—the only strictly floral journal in America, and the oldest and best in the world. It will delight you. Club of 3—25 cts. Club with friends 35 cts.

Geo. W. Park, B65, LaPark, Pa.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Two Sacred Resurrection Plants Free. (The Rose of Jericho.)



Sacred Resurrection Plant (Rose of Jericho.) These rare and curious plants grow and stay green by placing them in water. When taken out of water they dry and curl up and go to sleep. They will keep in this state for years. Simply place the whole plant into water; it will open up and start to grow in about twenty minutes. We will send Farm News, the biggest little paper in the world for the farm home, on trial 3 months for 6 cents. Send four cents to prepay postage and expense on the plants, and 6 cents for trial subscription to Farm News, 10 cents in all.

Either offer separately if desired. Address FARM NEWS, 502 WASHINGTON ST., Springfield, O.

SEEDS

\$1.50 Worth to Test Only 10 Cents

We ask you to try our Superior Seeds. One Trial will make a Customer. We will mail one Full Packet, each of the following 15 Grand New Sorts for only 10 cts. These would cost at least \$1.50 elsewhere.

BET. Perfected Red Turnip, earliest, best.
CABBAGE, Winter Header, sure header, fine.
CARROT, Perfected Half Long, best table sort.
CELERY, Winter Giant, large, crisp, good.
CUCUMBER, Family Favorite, favorite sort.
LETTUCE, Iceberg, heads early, tender.
MUSK MELON, Lucious Gem, best grown.
WATERMELON, Bell's Early, extra fine.
This 10 cts. returned on first 25c. order.

ONION, Prizetaker, wt. 3 lbs. 1000 bush. per acre.
PARSNIP, White Sugar, long, smooth, sweet.
RADISH, White Icicle, long, crisp, tender, best.
TOMATO, Earliest in World, large, smooth, fine.
TURNIP, Sweetest German, sweet, large.
Flower Seeds, 500 sorts mixed, large packet.
Sweet Peas, 1/2 oz. California Giants Grand Mxd.
Catalogue and Check for 10 cts. free with order.
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Illustration of a globe with people traveling around it, and a large map of the world.

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We want to give a present of 30 "American Girl" Post Cards to every reader of this paper. Send 10 CENTS for a 3-months trial subscription (6 issues) to Up-to-Date Farming and they will be sent at once. You will be delighted. It is necessary they please because we want all your friends to get them. Your friends will be enthusiastic. Mr. J. Clay Locke, Kearneyville, W. Va., wrote: "American Girl" Post Cards are just as you represented them. I am much pleased with them. Accept my thanks."

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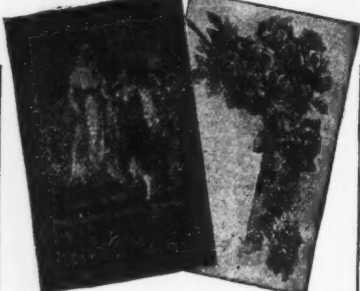
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Branches of the famous Banana apples. We have been fruiting this variety at Green's Fruit Farm for the past twenty years. We have found it to be one of the most valuable varieties we have.

Bush Strawberries in Minnesota.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: California does not exhaust all the wonders of the west. Minnesota is jealous of her Pacific neighbor, and raises strawberries to compare with the big trees and vegetables that have become so famous. It would be hard to beat the following story, related to us by a friend who has lived many years in the first state mentioned. He says:

I have seen scores of miles of country, a degree of latitude north of Fort Totten, which was an almost continuous plantation of wild strawberries, growing in many of the richer spaces, not on horizontal vines, but on bushes, many of them three and four feet high, on which the clusters of this delicious fruit attained a size rarely reached by the most assiduous cultivation. So profuse was this native production of strawberries on what is called the Pembina mountain, that the cart-wheels crushing the strawberries as they revolved, were fairly red with this wild vintage of the plains, and left long crimson trails, as of blood, behind them.

Wild strawberries are still abundant in nearly every part of the Red River valley but on the fertile plateau known as the Pembina mountain, remote from every human settlement, they grow with a luxuriance which is simply astonishing, and, so far as we know, unrivalled. It is the only region where we ever met with the bush strawberry, and the plant seems there to take the upright form in the very pride of its exuberant fruitfulness, as if it disdained to creep along the earth with its scarlet crown of glory.—G. B. G.

Uncle Zeke Says.

Wouldn't there be a lot of excitement here on earth if sum clear mornin' we should git up an' find th' sun was an hour late?

As between a chatterin' woman an' a squeaky phonograph give me th' latter fer it'll run down sumtime.

Th' woman that don't think she's a prize worth drawin' in th' matrimonial lottery ain't likely to start enny argument.

We were put here on this planet to overcome obstacles for ourselves, but there's a heap of us that find it easier to turn th' job over to lawyers.

No man's really "up agin it" 'till he's down an' out.

Th' poor boy has more chance to become a national hero in this country than anywhere else in th' world; look at Ty Cobb and Hans Wagner!

Men that kin live on their own incomes ginrally are th' ones that don't have to.

Yeh can't always figure th' capacity of a man's think tank by takin' th' measure uv his bald spot.

Th' shorn financier may be known by his beardless face.

The Crops.—The weather should not be given the whole of the credit for any increase in the valuation of crops. Madame Science should have her due. The value of crops will increase year after year because the government is co-operating with the farmers to produce crops in a more scientific manner. New wrinkles have been introduced. Old grains and other farm products have been perfected. More attention is being paid to every department of farm life.

Strange Visitor.—"Well, Ethel, what do you think of the new baby?"

Ethel—"I don't think he's much—and mama always gets such bargains too."—
"Montgomery Advertiser."

Origin of Vegetables.

Wild succory is spontaneous throughout Europe, even in Sweden, in Asia Minor, Persia, the Caucasus, Afghanistan and Siberia. Cultivated succory is probably a form of endive which is thought to have had its origin in India.

Corn salad is found wild throughout Europe, Asia Minor and Japan.

Cabbage, like all vegetables which have been cultivated from remote times is believed to be of European origin.

The artichoke is the cultivated form of the wild cardoon, indigenous to Madeira, the Canaries, Morocco, the South of France, Spain, Italy and the Mediterranean islands.

Asparagus had its origin in Europe and temperate western Asia.

The origin of the egg plant is India, that of the broadbean is unknown, as also that of the lentil, the pea, chickpea and haricot. The last named appears to have come originally from America.

The carrot grows spontaneously throughout Europe, Asia Minor, Siberia, northern China, Abyssinia, northern Africa, Madeira and the Canary Islands.

Chervil comes from temperate western Asia, parsley from the south of Europe and Algeria, sorrel from Europe and northern Asia, the mountains of India and North America. Spinach is supposed to come from northern Asia.

For some twenty years past the crocenes has been used. This little tubercle with fine savory flesh, which has long been cultivated in China and Japan, is probably indigenous to eastern Asia.

The tomato comes from Peru, the cucumber from India and the pumpkin from Guinea.

His Strawberries.

Our friend raises strawberries, plums, blackberries and currants. Two years ago he marketed in one morning 128 bushels and 28 quarts of strawberries in Akron, and two mornings previously 47 bushels, all from one picking of less than two acres, says "Country Gentleman." My friend and I both saw the berries on the market, and the grower said if I would visit him he would show me the ground. The piece of ground was picked again this year but yielded indifferently and was immediately plowed down and worked as a summer fallow since. A ton of bone meal was put on, and the patch will be planted with strawberries next spring, lying fallow this winter. The advantage in having a close bottom with good capillary connection outweighs greatly any loss of nitrogen from winter nakedness. This man lives 23 miles from Akron, but a few miles extra in distance does not count very much when one can sell more than \$150 per acre by once picking over a strawberry patch. Very likely some reader will doubt that such a crop was gathered, but there are many witnesses not only to the gathering but to the hauling and selling.

The true servant is discovered in his master's absence.

It is better to miss being rich than to make others poor.

The world is profited nothing by the pleasure-seeking life.

No man can both measure his work and do it at the same time.

Not the things we endure but those we miss make life's tragedy.

When laws and legislators are respectable they will be respected.

It is not our fault if temptations call on us; but it is if we entertain them.

A man's desire for religious truth is not shown by his despising all other truth.—

"Ram's Horn."

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aches and the many other ills so common to the sex. Middle-aged ladies passing through that painful and depressing period, the change of life, find relief. If you are suffering let the doctor help you. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY HER HOME TREATMENT. Write today describing your case fully. "A valuable medical pamphlet FREE to every woman applying for the free treatment." Address DR. LUELLE MCKINLEY DERBYSHIRE, Box 401 Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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Write me about your case—try my treatment. If you are not satisfied, it costs you nothing; nor does it place you under any obligations. I place it in your hands (all charges prepaid). Write me today. Accept my offer.

Dr. W. O. Coffee, Dept. 861 Des Moines, Ia.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Nature's Man.

A thousand years doth Nature plan
Upon the making of a Man;
She sweeps the generations through,
To find the patient, strong, and true;
She sends the surge of seven seas,
Bearing an humble Socrates;
She burns a hundred years of sun,
Sealing the soul of Solomon.

A thousand years doth Nature plan
Upon the making of a Man;
She fills his heart with fire and faith,
She leaves him loyal unto death;
She lights his lustrous, loving eye
With flash of immortality;
She adds one more undying name
Upon the heated scroll of Fame.
—Robert Loveman.

Started a Chicken Farm.

Dr. Farewell, who lives near Toronto and who, up to a few years ago, was actively engaged as a medical practitioner, found the night calls exceedingly trying, and, as he had always had a fancy for poultry, he decided to give up his practice and turn his attention in this other direction. He has now quite an extensive plant with about 1,000 mature fowls on hand, and he hopes to double his holdings in a comparatively short time.

Dr. Farewell has been singularly successful in the production of winter eggs and in the marketing of same. His winter output is shipped at regular intervals to a firm of grocers in Toronto, who enjoy a large trade among the more wealthy families of the city. These eggs readily return the doctor 50 cents a dozen.

In speaking of the difficulties he has experienced in connection with the raising of poultry, Dr. Farewell said that fresh air, not too cold, was the essential to success in chicken raising.

"With my plant as it is," he continued, "I do not consider it possible to raise January and February hatched chickens with profit. The difficulty in supplying plenty of fresh air, of a high enough temperature, together with the high prices of eggs and low percentage of hatch in that season, make the cost of production prohibitive, despite the high price which such birds will bring in the market. I find that March is as early as I can afford to bring up chickens under my present conditions. I am satisfied, however, that a handsome profit could be made in the production of January and February chickens with a plant in which there would be provision for a forced supply of heated air such as you find in the best of the large hotels."

When Dr. Farewell began raising chickens in a large way, he thought he could provide them with a grass run which would furnish not only shelter, but a considerable amount of feed during the summer season. "I have given up that idea," said he, "I have found that you cannot keep grass under chickens. Put them in a fresh grass run and the grass will disappear and the ground be as hard as a board in a short time."

Alongside of Dr. Farewell's principal chicken house, there is a large orchard, and in this he has built a summer house for his chicks. There is with this house a large enclosure fenced in by wire. He intends keeping up the wire until the birds get the bump of locality developed, when he will take down the fencing and allow them the full run of the orchard. The birds will then have abundance of shade, lots of room for exercise, plenty of insects, and live under the very best conditions.

A great deal of trouble has occurred with incubator chickens this year. There was a poor hatch in the first place, and heavy mortality among this hatch, in the second.

Out of one hundred and twenty eggs in the first hatch, he had ninety-four chickens. Part of this success in escaping death losses after hatching, he attributes to the fact that he sprinkled bran over the floor of the brooder in which the young chicks were kept. This not only kept the little birds in exercise but formed a dry, warm footing for them during the raw, damp weather of early spring.

Glad He Stopped Praying.

Little Bob, who for some months had invariably ended his evening prayer with "Please send me a baby brother," says the Delinquent, "announced to his mother that he was tired of praying for what he did not get, and that he did not believe God had any more little boys to send.

Not long afterward, he was carried into his mother's room very early in the morning to see twin boys, who had arrived during the night. Bob looked at the two babies critically, and then remarked, "It's a good thing I stopped praying, or there'd been three of them."

Some men are born with a reverse gear and nothing else.

"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

A croaker is all right in the marsh. Honesty is the best policy even with yewself.

Money talks an' the world likes the saound uv its voice.

Yewr sins will find yew aout; ef they don't somebuddy else will.

It's all right tew blow yewr own horn pervidin' yew kin play well.

The road tew recovery don't allus lead up tew a patunt medecine factory.

Them ez hez gits, an' them ez hez a hull lot gits more.

Haste makes waste, an' ef yew are tew slow yew'll never hev anything tew waste.

Farmers ain't so slow; it on'y seems so be cuz city folks are so fast.

Observation does a good deal fur some people pervidin' they are observed clost enough.

Sometimes when yew buy somethin' "jest ez good" it turns aout tew be better.

Ofuntimes when yew think yew are growin' fat it is becuz yewr clothes hev shrunk.

It's unforternit not tew be able tew take a good joke becuz they are so remarkably skurce.

Ef the sun doesn't shine fur yew it may be becuz yew insist on keepin' in the shade.

Sometimes a man who's a good jedge uv a hoss ain't a good jedge uv a hoss trot.

It's good tew be a good feller, but a feller shoudn't be tew good fur his own good.

Ef yew are a misfit mebbie it's becuz yew wouldn't fit yewself nur allow anybuddy else tew fit yew.

They's no use turnin' over a new leaf ef yew're goin' tew keep the book closed all the rest uv the year.

The straight an' narrer path may be the hardest tew walk, but ofuntimes it keeps yew frum gittin' lost at the crossroads.

Don't jedge a man till yew know both sides uv the question. Perhaps yew'll want tew be his friend instid uv his enemy.

When a man comes raound fur the puppus uv tradin' hosses sometimes it might be money in yewr pocket tew lock up the stable door.

It may not be good fur man tew be alone, but it is a hull lot better fur him tew be alone than tew be with somebuddy he's ashamed uv.

Opportunity, like a bull, shoudn't be seized by the tail. Git a holt uv the horns an' throw the critter an' put yewr foot on his neck.

It's all right fur a boy tew want tew live the aout-door life, but the aout-door life don't mean bein' aout late nights tew any great extent.

They's tew kinds uv spring feelin's, the good an' the bad. Bitters are good fur the bad feelin's an' the spade an' the hoe are good fur the good feelin's; all should be took when needed.

A High Priced Seed.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: A wonderful seed, called Ekumkhi Rudrakshi, regarded with veneration by the followers of Shiva, and of such uncommon rarity as to be practically unobtainable, has been catalogued for sale in Calcutta. Most marvelous stories in regard to the origin of this seed are current.

It is said to be produced in Nepal, and according to the laws there, if anyone except a priest is found in the possession of the seed he will be beheaded. The tree on which this seed is said to grow is the only one in the territory of Nepal, and is guarded by soldiery, whose heads pay the penalty of the slightest indiscretion.

It is said that many years elapse before any seed of the kind is produced by this tree, and out of a million of the seeds produced it is very rarely that three of the genuine ones, recognized as sacred, are found. The one on sale is said to be a genuine one, and it is added that a Hindoo gentleman has made an offer of ten thousand pounds if the vendors would certify it to be genuine. All the vendors say is that the seed has been sent to them as genuine.—G. B. G.

Eggs treated in various ways were kept by Director Strauch, of the Neisse Agricultural School, from June to February. The best then proved to be those preserved in a solution of water glass. Those coated with vaseline and those kept in lime-water were also good, but those that had been wrapped in paper, rubbed with salt, packed in bran, coated with varnish or paraffine, buried in wood ashes, etc., were in considerable part spoiled.

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Battle Hymn of Republic
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OUR 1909 EDITION is the most practical text book on strawberry growing ever written. It's worth its weight in gold because it teaches the Kellogg method of growing the world's record crops of big red berries. Every detail of the work is illustrated by photo-engravings. You read it by pictures. They show you just how to do everything from beginning to end. Strawberry growers who follow the Kellogg way are getting more fancy berries from one acre than the other fellow gets from two. The book makes you acquainted with some of these top-notch growers; shows pictures of their strawberry fields and gives their yields. This book for your address. We'll trade even.

R. W. KELLOGG COMPANY, Box 300, Three Rivers, Mich.



Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge."—Proverb.

About Apple Boxes.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I see that Charles Carroll wishes to know about apple boxes. Here in the west we know nothing about bushels, pecks, etc. When we say apple-box, pear-box, etc., we know just what is meant. An apple-box (here) cannot be of different size any more than a half-bushel can with you. Apple-boxes are sold here by the carload, in the flat, and consist of two ends, 3-4 inch thick, 11 1-2 inches square, two sides, 11 by 19 3-4 inches, two top and two bottom boards, 5 1-2 inches by 19 3-4 inches. The sides, top and bottom boards are 1-4 inches thick and nailed on the thicker endboards. The boxes in filling and nailing are placed in a "foot press," so that the top and bottom bulge in the middle; the tops are cleated at each end. As the apples shrink a little after being boxed a while, the tops and bottom become less bulging and so the apples cannot rattle.

For all three grades, firsts, seconds and even culls, the box must be the same size. The box holds about or nearly a bushel. The apples, except choice or premium, are not wrapped in paper. Packing paper comes in large bales, which is bought by weight for wrapping choice apples, peaches, etc.

Montrose county is one of the greatest fruit counties in the world. One ranch here ships from five to ten carloads of apples per day in the apple season, all boxed of course. Hundreds of young men and maidens, boys and girls, old men and women go out to work in fruit-picking time. After apples, prunes and peaches are heavy crops.—M. M. Fay, Colorado.

Grubs in Rabbit.

A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower at Delhi, Ohio, killed a wild rabbit not full grown which had a bunch on its neck the size of a large hen's egg. In this bunch were found four large black grubs. This subscriber asks for information, which is given by the United States bureau of animal industry at Washington by our request as follows:

Editor, Green's Fruit Grower: Replying to a letter of inquiry from a correspondent of yours concerning the finding of grubs in a rabbit, which has been referred to this bureau by Mr. G. B. Brackett, of this department, and which is herewith returned as requested by Mr. Brackett, I beg to state that the grubs in question are the larvae of the rabbit bot fly, *Cuterebra cuniculi*. When sufficiently developed these grubs leave the rabbit and burrow into the earth, whence after a period of quiescence, lasting several weeks, they emerge as mature flies. The young of the fly are undoubtedly deposited as eggs or very small maggots upon or in the skin of the rabbit, and there undergo their development to full grown grubs. The period required for the growth of the grubs has, so far as I know, not been determined.—B. H. Ransom, chief, zoological division.

From a Veteran Soldier.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have taken Green's Fruit Grower for fifteen or twenty years. Time flies so fast that it is hard to keep track of it when we grow older. I thank you for your kind words for the veterans of the Civil war. We all appreciate these things. Let me know of a man who thinks well of these veteran soldiers, and I will show you a man who has a good heart and is a generous person, be the person a gentleman or a lady. On the other hand when you run across one, you seldom do nowadays, who is inclined to belittle and slander the veteran, you can set that man down as a selfish, ungrateful man. Do not trust him. He has no love for his country or the old flag. They are like a few I know who to-day call Old Glory nothing but a dirty rag. But they are quite scarce now, and I am very glad they are, especially those who would talk that way in my presence.

Please tell Corporal Skinner that I extend to him the hand of a comrade, and although I was in six battles, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Plymouth, where I was taken prisoner and others, I never even got a shot in my clothing, although the bullets were humming all around me, and men dropping, shot in every conceivable manner, so that it would seem impossible to get out alive. But our Father's hand guided all things

and he had his reasons for sparing some and taking others home to Himself. I oftentimes thank Him for sparing my poor self, giving me a chance to serve him more faithfully. He kept me through three prisons. I came home from Co. K, 16 C. B. Infantry, first sergeant. They took me under the old army blanket which they had with them. When I was captured I had none. But they pitched this for a tent which was all the shelter we had to protect us from the storm. Forty thousand bodies were buried in the National cemetery who starved to death rather than forsake their country. They were all willing to give their lives for the grand and beautiful country in which we now live. May this country never see again such a bloody war between brothers of the north and south. Let it be peace.—W. H. Knott, Conn.

Farmers' Institute at Kingston, N. Y.

The speakers at this institute were D. P. Wilter, D. D. Van Buren, W. E. Taylor, Miss Belle Miller and Professor C. E. Jones. M. R. Dawley, a graduate of the Storrs Agricultural college, Connecticut, who has charge of a large poultry plant at Kingston, N. J., lectured on "Profit in Poultry." He stated that they are now getting a good egg production from pullets which began laying when about six months old. The whole grain ration fed is cracked corn one-third, and wheat two-thirds, and the ground feed is composed of 100 pounds of wheat bran, 200 pounds of cornmeal, 100 pounds of wheat middlings which is fed as a dry mash. The fowls should be well supplied with charcoal, pieces the size of a kernel of corn, beef scrap, grib, oyster shells, gravel and some kind of green feed, as well as fresh clean water at all times.—C. E. Nichols.

Remedy for Gum on Peach and Cherry.

Dear Friend Green: I noticed in your interesting Fruit Grower that you do not know of any remedy to heal the gum on cherry trees. Gressent, a French author whom I consider a high authority on that matter, says in his "Arboriculture Fruitiere" that the gum on peach trees is healed this way. Clean thoroughly the place with a sharp knife, and rub it with wild sorrel. Let it dry for a few days, then cover with grafting wax.

I have no peach tree here, it is too cold, but several times I treated that way cherry trees and plum trees with a complete success. When I was bound to attend twice the same tree it was only for want of attention on the first occasion.

Once having no sorrel on hand I used oxalis with the same complete success.—A. P. Faust, Quebec.

My Old Hickory Tree.

Camarillo, Cal., Dec. 18, 1908.

Mr. Charles A. Green: I read with interest an article in Green's Fruit Grower on page 4 in the December number on shellbark hickory.

I would like to interest you in a tree that grew on grandfather's (Arthur Daily) old farm in the town of Rush. If it hasn't been destroyed you will find it a wonderful tree. It really stands in a class by itself. It was a wonderful bearer. The nut was twice the size of the common nut, very thin shell and as a rule the meat came out in halves when cracked.

I have gathered nuts as a boy from Hallock's to Rush on the Honeye creek, and from Markham's to Rush Junction on the Genesee flat, and all about the old Daily home, but never saw anything like it. I will send you a diagram of the old farm just as it was 25 years ago (when I left there for California.) Anyone can find the tree if it still stands. It was a large tree then, 18 inches at the butt.

If you can do anything with them would be pleased to buy two dozen of the trees.

We grow worlds of English walnuts here and they are very nice, but I have a longing for the nuts that we ate as children.—E. D. Daily.

Editor's Note.—Accompanying the above is a map showing roads, lanes, barns and houses which are located near the valuable nut tree. But doubtless this has been cut down as was a similar tree on the Green homestead after its sale. But I will look after this tree later on.—C. A. G.

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 30

T. Roseman
Secretary.

PERFECT POTATO PLANTING

Every farmer knows the importance of proper potato planting. Here's a machine that does it perfectly. Has none of the faults common with common planters. Opens the furrow perfectly, drops the seed correctly, covers it uniformly, and best of all never bruises or punctures the seed. Send a postal for our free book.

IRON AGE

Iron Age (Improved) Potato Planter

No Misses No Doubles No Troubles

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Dept. D. PHILA.

GARDEN SEEDS FREE!

Two Packets for Trial.

We send two regular sized packets of our superior Garden Seed, your selection, and our Big 1909 Seed Manual absolutely Free to all new inquiries. We are anxious to increase our number of customers and have you become acquainted with our **Guaranteed Seeds** is the reason we make this generous offer.

If you give Our Seeds a trial, we are sure you will become one of our pleased customers. Write today for our 1909, 100-page, Illustrated Seed Catalog. For A.A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 217, Clarinda, Ia.

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Quit the old, back-breaking, hand-blistering way of digging—use the new, up-to-date, low-priced Iwan Digger—goes through gravel, clay, sand or gumbo—no matter how wet or dry. Pulls out and unloads quick and easy. Anyone can dig a hole in a jiffy with

Iwans' Patent Post Hole Auger

It pays for itself in one job. A simple pipe extension permits going down to 40 feet—deep enough for wells. The blades of Iwan Augers are adobe, tempered steel. Remains sharp for years, never out of order. Write now for our free booklet "Easy Digging" and learn how easy it is to dig—nowadays. We will also tell you where you can see one of these low-priced implements—write to

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With a FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. 0 CORDS BY ONE MAN IN 10 HOURS. Send for Free Illustration showing latest improvements and testimonials from thousands. First order secure agency. Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

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Approximates genuine in brilliancy, detection almost baffles experts. Fits every requirement of the most exacting, pleases the most fastidious, at only one-thirtieth the cost of the real diamond. As a means of introducing this marvelous and wonderful scientific gem, and securing as many new friends as quickly as possible, we are making a special inducement for the new year. We want you to wear this beautiful Ring, this masterpiece of man's handicraft, this stimulation that sparkles with all the beauty, and flashes with all the fire of a GENUINE DIAMOND of the first water. We want you to show it to your friends and take orders for us, as it sells itself—sells at night—and makes 100% profit for you, absolutely without effort on your part.

We want good, honest representatives everywhere, in every locality, city or country. In fact, in every country throughout the world, look me and women, who will sell or pass the Barnatto Stimulus Diamond under the pretense that they are Genuine Gems. If you want to wear a stimulating diamond, the ordinary observer almost like a gem, of the purest water, a fitting substitute for the genuine, or if you want to make money—don't wait—ACT TODAY, as this advertisement may not appear, nor this unusual and extraordinary opportunity occur, again. Fill out the coupon below and send at once—first come, first served.

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Write here name of paper in which you saw this ad.

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Much Depends Upon the Man.

A young man writes to Green's Fruit Grower asking whether we would advise him to take a course in horticulture at Cornell New York college. He has studied horticulture elsewhere. He wants to know whether this will fit him for a better position as an orchardist and practical fruit man. He further asks what salary experienced men generally get who are employed by fruit growers to look after orchard and superintend the picking, packing of fruit, etc.

C. A. Green's reply:—This letter is like hundreds of others received by me. All of these various letters indicate that the writers of these letters do not fully realize that almost everything depends upon the man. Therefore whether the course of study in agriculture would be profitable, whether the young man could get a position and keep it, and the prospect of salary depends entirely upon the ability and other characteristics of the man himself. This is a common oversight with young people. They see others who have secured notable positions at high salaries and they see no reason why they should not have the same position and the same salary, whereas possibly they have not one-tenth part of the executive ability or other qualifications that the successful man has.

What is executive ability? My reply is that it is the ability to get work done by others, and the ability to do work yourself rapidly and accurately. There are many men who can accomplish much with their own hands and brains who are failures when they attempt to get work out of other people, thus it can be said that these are lacking in executive ability. The president of the United States is an executive. He is not expected to write letters or do any work that can be conveniently done by others. He must be wise enough to select competent people to do various kinds of work. If he is not a judge of human nature, and does not know whom to select to do the work required to be done he must be something of a failure.

Superintendents of orchards, vineyards, berry fields and nurseries get wages varying so largely that it would be scarcely worth specifying. Some of them have so little ability they get scarcely more than the common laborer, while others are so well qualified for their work they have made themselves almost indispensable to their employers, and thus can demand higher salaries, amounting in some instances to \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year. A large number of those who are notably well qualified after a few years of service go into business for themselves, where they can earn more salary than any other person is able to pay them.

Wages of a Farm Manager.

In regard to the remarks of "Farm Manager" in the late issue of "Country Gentleman," allow me to say that he overlooked the most important item in reply to this letter, which was that there was a prospect of an advance in salary. If I were in this applicant's place I would accept the \$500 with the plain understanding that I expected to earn much more and expected a raise in salary the second year. I know a young man who started in as farm manager on a lower salary than \$500. His salary was soon increased and has been increasing the past years. This young man is now a partner in the business.

How can the proprietor of this farm make the applicant a much larger offer than \$500 a year, not knowing what his qualifications are? My idea is that one year will be required as a test of the applicant's ability, after which if it is not considered he earns more than \$500 per year it would not be expected that he remain. In other words it seems to me that all a young man should expect under similar circumstances the first year would be an opportunity to show his employer what he could accomplish in connection with a living salary.—C. A. Green.

From a Farmer's Wife.

I am a busy farmer's wife. My husband is a machinist who worked long at his trade in town. But for several years we have lived in the country on a 40-acre farm, near other little farms of two, four or ten acres each, which lie between us and the town. I enjoy farm life far better than town life, but we enjoy here the benefits of both town and country for the street cars run by our door.

My husband has taken a fancy to raising pigs, and I sympathize with him in this respect, and aid him all I can. He spent \$250 in building a pig pen in connection with a barn and corn crib. He has cement floors in the pig pen and a cement trough in the pig pen. He keeps his pig pen as clean as most houses. I keep an accurate account of all feed bought for the pigs. I bought two pigs which when dressed after feeding for some time, one weighing 260 pounds and

Cultivate the Orchard—Harrow the Fields—Cover the Seed—All With this ONE

ACME Orchard Cultivator and Harrow

"Should be in Every Orchard," says Mr. J. H. Hale of South Glastonbury, Connecticut.

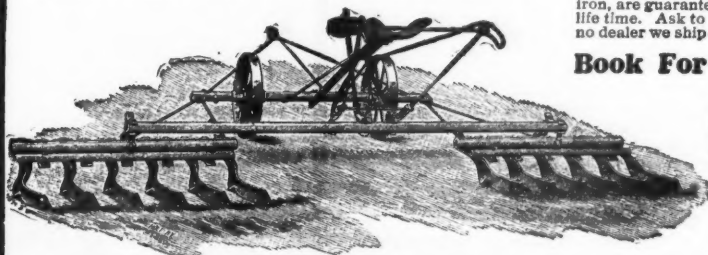
IN 1899 Mr. Hale bought an ACME Combination Orchard Cultivator and Harrow. He then wrote us of the perfect satisfaction it was giving him. Eight years later, in 1907, Mr. Hale wrote us again as follows:

"After still further use of the No. 25 Acme Orchard Cultivator, I am fully convinced that it is all right, and an implement that should be in every orchard of the land where thorough cultivation is wanted."

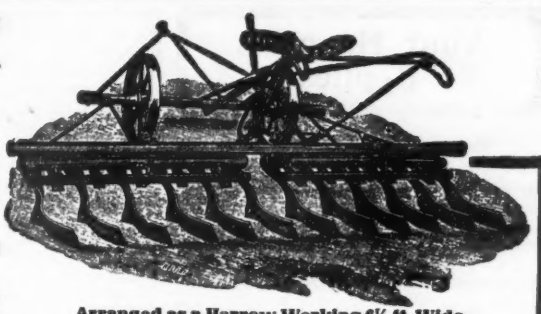
Isn't this the cultivator you want for your orchard? And remember, this same ACME is as good a field harrow as it is an orchard cultivator.

Notice the illustrations. You get practically two implements for the price of one.

For Orchard Use As the cut shows, this ACME has two gangs of coulters or knives. Each gang is 3 1/2 ft. wide attached to a coupling bar 6 1/2 ft. wide. For orchard work the gangs are attached to the ends of the bar, leaving a vacant space in the center. This gives a spread of 10 ft. A narrower spread is arranged if desired.



Extended for Orchard Cultivating



Arranged as a Harrow Working 6 1/2 ft. Wide

sired. On the return trip between the trees, one gang stirs the space that was left untouched on the previous trip, the other gang runs under the limbs and near the trunks of the trees, while the horses are beyond the branches.

For Field Use For harrowing, the gangs are brought together, giving a spread of 6 1/2 ft. Not an inch of ground escapes the knives, and owing to the sloping, curved shape of these edged coulters the harrow crushes, cuts, lifts, turns, smooths and levels, all in one operation. The knives do not drag to the surface the sod or stubble turned under by the plow, but chop it and leave it buried. ACME harrows are everywhere known as lightest in draft, and this is lightest of all owing to front wheels. No implement equals the ACME for covering the seed. Read in our book how to do this best. All ACMEs are made entirely of steel and iron, are guaranteed against breakage, and will give service for a life time. Ask to see this ACME at your dealers. Where we have no dealer we ship direct.

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Write us now for our valuable book by high authorities on "Preparation of the Soil." It is handy, pocket size, and contains information that cannot fail to help you get larger, better crops. We will send a complete catalog, prices and guaranty also. We want you to see what Fruit Growers and Farmers say of the ACME.

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In seeking bids on wire fencing for Government Parks, Military and Indian Reservations, Uncle Sam demands "Page Fence or Equal." Many foreign governments have added their endorsement. Over 800,000 American farmers testify to its durability, economy and splendid service.

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Now Celebrating "Jubilee Year" or Quarter-Centennial

If you buy Page Fence now you'll be getting the benefit of a quarter of a century of experience in fence making. This is something you can't get in any other fence. The posts may rot, but Page Fence will retain its strength and springiness unimpaired. The wire is of that special quality of steel known as High-Carbon, Basic Open-Hearth. It is coiled "for keeps" and will never lose its marvelous elasticity, though stretched straight thousands of times.

Page Fence carries its own Insurance Policy in the form of a heavy coat of galvanizing. It is tightly woven with a Triple Knot that no strain can ever loosen. Made in many styles, for all purposes. Each fence the best in its class. Write for "Jubilee Edition" of Page Fence Book—FREE.

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6 GOOD TOOLS IN ONE

Seeder, marker, hoe, rake, plow, cultivator. Single or double wheel. Adjustable. Easily made. For planting and all kinds of cultivation.

Send for Free Booklet giving full description of implements.

AMES PLOW COMPANY, Dept. 23.

8 Styles Seeders

Opens furrow, drops in plain sight covers seeds.

Hand Wheel Flows Rear wheel gives line to ease.

Double or Single Wheel Hoe

Double or Single Wheel Hoe

Cultivator, Plow, Rake. Changes quickly made. Cultivate between or outside the rows. Any depth, any width.

Note High Arch and Plant Guards. Bent Oak Handles on all Tools.

AMES PLOW COMPANY, Dept. 23. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

\$4.00 VALUE IN TREES FOR \$2.20

A SUGGESTION.—Many have no idea what fruits to plant, do not know what varieties. For this class, our Charles A. Green has selected a list which will suit 95 per cent. of those who have room only for 14 trees. Therefore we offer the following:

THE HOMESTEAD COLLECTION.

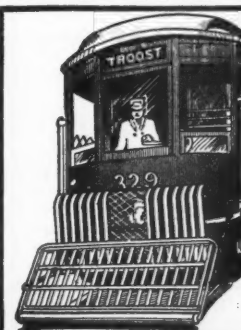
The catalog price is \$4.00. Our Special Price is \$2.20. The trees are large, our best, 6 to 7 feet. The plants are the best. Here is Green's offer:

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| 1 Bartlett Standard Pear | 2 Abundance Plum, early |
| 1 Kieffer Standard Pear | 1 Montmorency Cherry |
| 1 Wealthy Apple Tree, or 1 Pepsaukee, both hardy red winter apples | 2 Burbank Medin Early Plum |
| 1 Green's Tartarian Cherry | 2 Thanksgiving Plum, late |
| 1 Early Richmond Cherry | 1 New Diploma Currant |
| | 1 New Syracuse Red Raspberry |

This especially selected list will be packed securely and put on board cars during the spring of 1909 for the sum of \$2.20.

Safe delivery guaranteed. We cannot mail this collection. Send for free catalog.

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Green's Fruit Grower is greatly prized in our home. It is a clean, instructive, helpful magazine. Yours with best wishes, William Horner, Ohio.

Aunt Hannah's Replies

HOW TO SELECT A WIFE.

A reader of Green's Fruit Grower asks for advice on this subject, which is an important one.

My reply is, if possible, select a wife from five to twelve years younger than you are, and one not taller and preferably not so tall as you are. I would not advise you to marry a girl who has greater wealth than you have, or one of greater mental attainment. My idea is that the wife should look up to her husband as the head of the family, as her defender, her hero, and that if he is younger or shorter or has less money or less intellect, the wife cannot thus look up to her husband. In theory there is no objection to the wife having riches, but in practice is often leads to hardships on the part of the husband. How can the husband with dignity rely upon the wife to supply money for the maintenance of a home or for traveling expenses?

If possible select a wife of your own religious belief, of your own nationality, and of your own neighborhood. While I am giving these suggestions as desirable, I am aware that it will be difficult for you to combine all of them in your selection. It is the misfortune of most men who are tall to fall in love with little women, or with those older than himself, with those stronger minded and better educated, with those belonging to another church and often of another nationality. In fact it is difficult for a considerate man to find a girl with whom he is thoroughly in love, much less to require all the qualifications I have set forth, or even the larger portion of them.

It is not an easy matter to learn precisely what kind of a girl you are marrying in advance, for the young lady will appear at her best whenever you see her. If she has a bad temper, she will not be likely to show it in your presence. If she is extravagant she will probably not make this fault conspicuous. If you can learn that she has been a good helpful daughter to her mother, and helpful to her brothers and sisters, you may rest assured that the probabilities are that she will make an excellent wife. But if on the contrary you find she is disposed to shirk the household duties, such as cooking, ironing, washing and housecleaning, upon her overworked mother, or upon her sisters without good reason, hesitate before popping the question.

Hesitate before marrying the only child of indulgent parents. Such a girl must of necessity have been humored so far as to make her selfish during her natural life. A daughter of poor parents is more apt to make a loving and devoted wife than the daughter of rich parents. The daughter of poor parents will not expect the whole earth. She will be satisfied with that which you can afford to bestow upon her, but the daughter of rich parents will be apt to make extravagant demands upon your purse.

While I give you the above advice, I will concede that there are exceptions to all rules and that therefore it is not safe to follow any rule absolutely in any instance. It is far safer to follow your own common sense bolstered up with such advice as your father, mother, brothers and sisters can give.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—I have read "Injustice to Girls" by interested subscriber, and while in the main I agree with her when she says "They must not, dare not allow themselves to care for the man who pays them attention until he declares himself." I think she is mistaken. What man worth having will offer marriage to a woman who does not love him? When a young man is established in business and is planning for a home of his own he thinks of the girls of his acquaintance who are fancy free and who would be likely to make good wives and be likely to be satisfied with what he could offer them. He selects one and offers some attention. If she accepts it and seems pleased, then the way is clear, and by following up his attentions he can soon have a confidential talk with her. Tell her his plans and hopes that he expects to provide a modest, comfortable home, and have his wife take care of it. If she objects to the care of a home it is better for them both to drop the matter there and separate than for them to marry and both be disappointed. On the contrary if she intimates that such a prospect would please her then let him take her hand and look in her eyes and say, "Of all the girls of my acquaintance I have selected you to preside over that home where I anticipate so much happiness. Will you marry me and do it?" He does not stand one chance in a thousand to be refused and they understand each other perfectly and will plan their future together. Now

this is not guesswork. That is the way I got my wife, and in twenty-nine years of married life not an unkind word has passed between us.

Now you bashful young men who are asking Aunt Hannah how you shall propose, let me advise you. First be gentlemanly in your deportment and manners, diligent and reliable in your business; be careful and saving of your money; but public-spirited and honorable. What money you spend for amusements spend with the girls of your acquaintance and when you select a girl you would like to marry, if agreeable to her, follow it right up so that there may be no misunderstanding and within six months you will propose to her because you cannot help it, and she will accept you for the same reason. I cannot find words to express my detestation of the man or woman who will deliberately trifle with the affections of another and it is almost as bad to do it heedlessly or stupidly.—N. H. Warren, Ills.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—In reply to the question of many subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower, I will say that I did not pay attention to the young lady during 19 years as some assume was the case. But we were acquainted during that period. So I am not like the man who spent 15 years trying to find a wife. Girls have one godlike attribute. Man proposes and God disposes. Women also dispose of men who proposes and this one disposed of me.—Bachelor.

Dead Branches.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Only recently has it been clearly demonstrated that a dead branch on a tree makes almost as great a strain on the main plant for moisture as does a living one. It is one of the most important discoveries of modern botanical science to the practical horticulturist. By this knowledge he can save many a valuable tree. When one has been transplanted some roots get injured, and the supply of moisture in the best cases is more or less deficient. Any dead branch, or any weak one, should be cut away.

Again, do not allow trimmings from the trees to remain on the ground in your orchards. A gentleman formerly residing near Philadelphia, who was one of the most careful pear-growers of his time, was specially cautious in this regard. Many thought this an unnecessary precaution, but in the light of more recent developments there is no telling how many fungal diseases he stopped.—G. B. G.

Forgetful.—A minister's wife, a doctor's wife, and a traveling man's wife met one day recently and were talking about the forgetfulness of their husbands.

The minister's wife thought her husband was the most forgetful man living, because he would go to church and forget his notes and no one could make out what he was trying to preach about.

The doctor's wife thought her husband was the most forgetful for he would often start out to see a patient and forget his medicine case and, therefore, travel miles for nothing.

"Well," said the traveling man's wife, "my husband beats that. He came home the other day and patted me on the cheek and said, 'I believe I have seen you before, little girl. What is your name?'—'Tit-Bits.'"

Chicken Dumplings.—Take meat from cold chickens, mince and put with seasoning and one-half cup of liquor from boiled chickens (or stock) into a saucepan. Heat to a gentle boil. Stir in one tablespoonful of flour wet in a little cold water and afterward the beaten yolks of three eggs. Stir till it thickens, pour out and let it get cold. Flour your hands and make into balls. Roll in cracker dust, dip into a batter made of one egg, a half cup of milk and a little flour; dip again in crumbs and fry in hot lard.

No Room for Doubt.—The elderly lady who was looking through the shop of a dealer in knick-knacks picked up a small handbag. "Are you sure," she inquired, "that this is a real crocodile skin?"

"Absolutely certain, madam," replied the dealer. "I shot that crocodile myself."

"It looks rather soiled," observed his customer.

"Naturally, madam," explained the salesman. "That is where it struck the ground when it tumbled off the tree."—Philadelphia "Ledger."

Chicken Croquettes.—One cup of finely chopped chicken, one of sifted bread crumbs, salt, pepper, half cup of stock or gravy. Heat all together and stir in a beaten egg. When cold form into croquettes, roll in crumbs, then in egg and then crumbs again. Lift carefully into frying basket and plunge into boiling lard for a minute or two.

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Received the Southern Fruit-Grower and pruning shears. Am well pleased and enclose \$1.00 herewith.—W. G. WRIGHT, Canon City, Col.

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The Southern Fruit-Grower, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Send me a pair of pruning-shears and a copy of The Southern Fruit-Grower on approval. I will send you \$1.00 for the shears and three years' subscription to The Southern Fruit-Grower, otherwise I will return the shears within ten days.

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SPECIAL COMBINATIONS

In the following combinations Green's Fruit Grower is clubbed with various horticultural, agricultural and literary magazines together with the price of each and a special clubbing offer for the combination. Send us the special clubbing offer and we will have the various periodicals sent to your address.

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Gardener's Chronicle.....1.00	1 35	Green's Fruit Grower......50	
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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A Daughter of the Revolution

★ ★ Written for Green's Fruit Grower ★ ★
By Mildred Greene Burleigh.

Chapter VII.

By noon the next day Lord Percy was installed in his new quarters. Mistress Prescott confined herself to her own apartments, willingly giving the reins of authority to Deborah, who, unconsciously made her presence felt in the house. At first Lord Percy was surprised to find himself consulting with Deborah upon household matters and astonished to see the marked respect which every member of his staff accorded her. Delighted, beyond all expectation, with the comfort which surrounded him, Lord Percy praised the thoughtfulness which daily brought him unexpected pleasure.

But the test of both patience and tolerance came to Deborah and the servants of Prescott Hall with the elaborate preparations for a party to be given by Lord Percy and his staff.

His lordship had requested that Deborah, as a personal favor, should attend to the arrangement of the tables and superintend the preparation of the cooking. Secretly Deborah felt that this was an added imposition, but her outward attitude was one of cheerful obedience.

Mistress Prescott had made but one request regarding the affair and that was that she might see the guest-list. When her request was granted her indignation knew no bounds, as she read the names of life long friends who had accepted the hospitality of her home at the invitation of the British officers. To her it seemed an unpardonable personal offense.

A hasty and most unexpected consultation of officers at General Howe's headquarters delayed the final preparations and the guests had begun to arrive before the officers were in dress uniform. To facilitate matters Deborah was pressed into service, and for the first quarter hour was obliged to answer the door.

Elizabeth Lloyd, escaping the vigilance of her many admirers, caught Deborah just as she was relieved from duty, and following her into the dining-room said:

"If Mistress Prescott must know of my presence here to-night I want her to also know that I am here against my parents' wishes."

"Mistress Prescott has known for some time that you were expected," answered Deborah.

"I suppose she will never forgive me and that you both think my conduct unpardonable," she hesitated a minute, and then continued: "There was a time, Mistress Deborah, when I cared not what you thought of me, but that is not now. I ask you to try to make Mistress Prescott understand that I would give all I possess to stand to-night where you stand. I am not happy and I have tried to drown my unhappiness with the merriment and gaiety offered me by these men, but it, like everything else, has failed. In spite of the way I have treated you I admire you and because I know you to be generous and unretaliating I ask you to do this for me."

"I will do as you wish," said Deborah. "Thank you, with all my heart. Tell her that her friendship means more to me than all the attention these men have given me, but I did not discover it until it was too late to tell her myself."

Elizabeth met Deborah's wondering gaze without flinching and with a grateful pressure of the hand she turned and left the room.

As Deborah lighted the huge candelabrum with its thirty candles, Lord Percy entered the room. For a minute he did not speak, but watched the soft radiant glow as it filled the room, resting his admiration at length on Deborah.

"Mistress Deborah!"

"Yes, your lordship."

"Permit me to thank you for all you have done for us. Without your assistance it would have been impossible. We all realize that without your tactful direction the servants would never have been willing to serve us to-night."

"Will you not grant me still another favor and make me less your debtor by accepting this for yourself and this for the servants?"

He held in his hand a small purse of gold and some loose crowns.

"Your lordship forgets that it is mine to give, his to receive."

"And you will not accept even this slight expression of my gratefulness, Mistress Deborah?"

"For myself no, your lordship, for the servants, yes."

Lord Percy stood looking directly into

her serenely dignified face. For just an instant their eyes met and he said:

"You, Mistress Deborah, of all the women I have known, are the most elusive and most unknowable. I might tell you much more but I know that you would not let me."

"Everything is in readiness, your Lordship," said Deborah, turning away. "And with your permission I will retire."

Lord Percy held the door open as Deborah left the room. It was late indeed, when the last light was extinguished in Prescott Hall. The house had been in darkness but a short time when the whole city was awakened with a burst of cannonading which shook its very foundations.

For two days the earth vibrated with reports from both the British and American forts. The noise, accompanied by the rattle of windows and crockery grew distracting and intense relief swept over the inhabitants when it suddenly ceased with the close of the Sabbath day.

On the following morning the British were dumbfounded to see an imposing line of intrenchments frowning down on them from the heights of Dorchester.

After a hurried consultation between General Howe and Lord Percy it was decided that the latter should storm the breastworks of the enemy before noon.

It was the anniversary of the Boston massacre and both armies were ready for action. There was some unavoidable delay in carrying out General Howe's orders, and Lord Percy had proceeded only as far as Castle Island, when the wind rose rapidly, and the gale became a hurricane. An attack was now an impossibility. With the return of Percy's troops Howe recognized his defeat. By morning the American breastworks would be so strengthened that an attack would only mean disaster.

General Howe's position was now a perilous one, and his only hope lay in a speedy evacuation. To save his army was his first thought and he took care to circulate thoroughly the report that if the Americans made an attack while he was preparing to leave Boston he would burn the city.

The consternation among the patriots culminated with a representative committee who waited on General Howe and secured from him a promise that he would not mutilate the city unless the Americans made an attack.

The next day there was every evidence that the British would take a hurried leave. General Howe and Lord Percy remained closeted at Prescott hall giving orders to captains and lieutenants, who hastened away to perform their commissions. At midnight the two generals were still in conference.

Deborah was alone in her room in readiness to answer any command when Caesar noiselessly opened her door. One glance at his face told Deborah that something was wrong.

"What has happened?" she asked, rising.

"For de Lord's sake, Mistress Deborah, hurry. Mars Stephen down in de cellar, and he say as how dars somethin' yous got to do."

Deborah, followed by Caesar, hurried down the back stairs. Groping her way down cellar she whispered—

"Do you know that Prescott Hall is occupied by the British?"

"Yes," answered Stephen. "That is why I came here."

Fear for his safety, made Deborah forget, for the minute, the time that had lapsed since she had seen him. Her one thought was to extract his purpose in coming.

"What, then, brings you here?"

"Listen: General Howe has given a verbal promise to leave Boston peacefully if we do not make an attack. Unless he is willing to make that authentic by putting it in writing over his signature, we make an attack before day-break. Do you understand what that would mean?"

"Yes."

"Then go quickly to General Howe and if possible, secure from him the written statement."

"And you?"

"I will go now—and you will keep the document. If it is signed, swing a lantern. Continued on Page Thirty-two."



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We Give You

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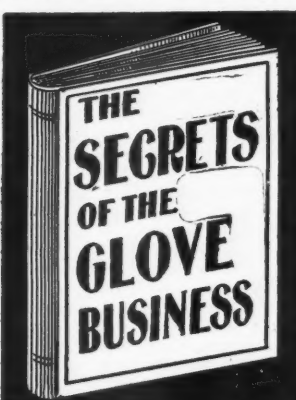
Never before in the history of business has help like this been offered to ambitious men. We will start you in the Canvas Glove Business and give you without cost the necessary tools, simply with the understanding that you buy supplies and material from us so long as our prices are as low or lower than you can get elsewhere.

Seven Years Ago a canvas glove was hardly known, except a few made by hand by farmers' wives. Everybody then wore leather gloves. Today there are six pairs of canvas gloves worn, where formerly only one pair of leather gloves was used. Canvas gloves are driving the leather ones out of the market. This very fact has created a demand for canvas glove factories all over the country, and opened the way for ambitious men to go into business for themselves.

Immense Profits are made in this fascinating business. The McCreery Brothers started only a few years ago without a cent. They actually borrowed \$100 to start with. Today they have thousands of dollars, own their large factory, have interests in others, and do an enormous business. They have started a few other men in the glove business, and they will help you to start, too, furnishing you with tools and equipments free, and teaching you the secrets of the business.

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No Capital to speak of is required. We teach you the secrets of the business; we furnish you tools and equipments without charge according to our free proposition. All you require is a little money to buy a stock of cloth; even ten to \$100.00 will start you.



The book which we send free. It relates our own experience and gives valuable information about the secrets of the Glove Business and its wonderful opportunities. Write for it.

Unlimited Demand—There is no class of goods for which there is such a steady demand as for canvas gloves and mittens. They are the popular glove for the masses. Everybody uses them—the farmer, the mechanic, the doctor, the lawyer, the merchant, the laborer—in all sections of the country—from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to the Gulf. There is actually room today for ten canvas glove factories where we only have one now.

Our New Plan makes it easy for any man to start in business for himself. We give you free the necessary tools, such as expensive handmade dies, cutting table, maple cutting block, turning machine, cloth rack, rawhide maul, knife, patterns and equipment. No matter how small or how large your town—no matter what section you live in—there is always room for a factory. Any merchant can make the gloves he sells himself, and soon be making gloves for other stores.

Don't Miss This opportunity, even if the small amount of money necessary to buy a stock of cloth to start with. You should be able to pay it back in a very short time and have money in the bank besides. There will be many fortunes made in the canvas glove business in the next few years. You can start a factory in any spare room at home, or small store room, and enlarge it as your business demands.

We Mean Business when we say we furnish tools free. All we ask is that you buy your cloth from us, but we don't even ask that unless we can furnish it at as low or lower prices than you can buy elsewhere.

This Liberal Offer Your Stepping Stone to Success

God Helps Those Who Help Themselves

WE START YOU IN A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN, right in your own town. Are you willing to make an effort to better your condition, or are you content to plod along, working for some one else, who makes a profit on your labor? Every man is worthy of his hire, and if you can make a profit for the man who hires you, you can make that profit for yourself.

EVERY man, no matter how humble, is entitled to at least the profits of his own labor. If you, comrade, have the ambition to better your condition—to be somebody—to provide for yourself and your family—to enjoy success, and happiness and prosperity—we can help you. This is not a get-rich-quick or catch-penny scheme, but simply a straight, honest, legitimate business proposition—an opportunity to get into the manufacturing business for yourself. A business which, with a reasonable amount of light work and attention to business, should make you a prosperous factory owner in a very short time. The small amount of money which is required to be invested is spent entirely for cloth, supplies and other necessities of the business; we furnish you the tools and equipment free. There is no waste material, no dead stock. Every yard of cloth can be turned back into cash.

COME WITH US, and let us start you in this profitable, legitimate business at once. Why delay until some one else in your town recognizes the immense possibilities of this business, and starts ahead of you?

JAY GOULD, the greatest financier this country has ever known, once said that "\$100 invested at the right time, in the right place, is worth a lifetime of labor," which simply means that the man who is big enough and broad enough to recognize opportunity when he sees it will reap a reward which he could not otherwise gain from a lifetime of labor.

Comrade, opportunity is knocking at your door right now, as you read this offer. If you are big enough, and broad enough to recognize that knock, you can make the investment which will be worth to you a lifetime of labor. Here is a chance where with even less than \$100 you can start on an honorable career as a successful business man. You cannot possibly lose anything by investigation, and it may mean financial success to you. **Do not delay.** Today the opportunity is open to you; tomorrow may be too late. Our ability to assist others in starting factories is limited to our ability to furnish them with raw material, and just as soon as enough have become associated with us to absorb our capital, we shall be obliged to withdraw this offer. **IT IS SO VERY EASY TO GET THE FULL DETAILS OF OUR PROPOSITION. SIMPLY SIGN AND SEND US THE COUPON.**

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OUT THIS OUT AND MAIL TODAY

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906 Dorr Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Please send me without cost a copy of your book and full information about starting in the glove business.

Name

Address

Aunt Hannah's Replies

HOW TO SELECT A WIFE.

A reader of Green's Fruit Grower asks for advice on this subject, which is an important one.

My reply is, if possible, select a wife from five to twelve years younger than you are, and one not taller and preferably not so tall as you are. I would not advise you to marry a girl who has greater wealth than you have, or one of greater mental attainment. My idea is that the wife should look up to her husband as the head of the family, as her defender, her hero, and that if he is younger or shorter or has less money or less intellect, the wife cannot thus look up to her husband. In theory there is no objection to the wife having riches, but in practice is often leads to hardships on the part of the husband. How can the husband with dignity rely upon the wife to supply money for the maintenance of a home or for traveling expenses?

If possible select a wife of your own religious belief, of your own nationality, and of your own neighborhood. While I am giving these suggestions as desirable, I am aware that it will be difficult for you to combine all of them in your selection. It is the misfortune of most men who are tall to fall in love with little women, or with those older than himself, with those stronger minded and better educated, with those belonging to another church and often of another nationality. In fact it is difficult for a considerable man to find a girl with whom he is thoroughly in love, much less to require all the qualifications I have set forth, or even the larger portion of them.

It is not an easy matter to learn precisely what kind of a girl you are marrying in advance, for the young lady will appear at her best whenever you see her. If she has a bad temper, she will not be likely to show it in your presence. If she is extravagant she will probably not make this fault conspicuous. If you can learn that she has been a good helpful daughter to her mother, and helpful to her brothers and sisters, you may rest assured that the probabilities are that she will make an excellent wife. But if on the contrary you find she is disposed to shirk the household duties, such as cooking, ironing, washing and housecleaning, upon her overworked mother, or upon her sisters without good reason, hesitate before popping the question.

Hesitate before marrying the only child of indulgent parents. Such a girl must of necessity have been humored so far as to make her selfish during her natural life. A daughter of poor parents is more apt to make a loving and devoted wife than the daughter of rich parents. The daughter of poor parents will not expect the whole earth. She will be satisfied with that which you can afford to bestow upon her, but the daughter of rich parents will be apt to make extravagant demands upon your purse.

While I give you the above advice, I will concede that there are exceptions to all rules and that therefore it is not safe to follow any rule absolutely in any instance. It is far safer to follow your own common sense bolstered up with such advice as your father, mother, brothers and sisters can give.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—I have read "Injustice to Girls" by interested subscriber, and while in the main I agree with her when she says "They must not, dare not allow themselves to care for the man who pays them attention until he declares himself." I think she is mistaken. What man worth having will offer marriage to a woman who does not love him? When a young man is established in business and is planning for a home of his own he thinks of the girls of his acquaintance who are fancy free and who would be likely to make good wives and be likely to be satisfied with what he could offer them. He selects one and offers some attention. If she accepts it and seems pleased, then the way is clear, and by following up his attentions he can soon have a confidential talk with her. Tell her his plans and hopes that he expects to provide a modest, comfortable home, and have his wife take care of it. If she objects to the care of a home it is better for them both to drop the matter there and separate than for them to marry and both be disappointed. On the contrary if she intimates that such a prospect would please her then let him take her hand and look in her eyes and say, "Of all the girls of my acquaintance I have selected you to preside over that home where I anticipate so much happiness. Will you marry me and do it?" He does not stand one chance in a thousand to be refused and they understand each other perfectly and will plan their future together. Now

this is not guesswork. That is the way I got my wife, and in twenty-nine years of married life not an unkind word has passed between us.

Now you bashful young men who are asking Aunt Hannah how you shall propose, let me advise you. First be gentlemanly in your deportment and manners, diligent and reliable in your business; be careful and saving of your money; but public-spirited and honorable. What money you spend for amusements spend with the girls of your acquaintance and when you select a girl you would like to marry, if agreeable to her, follow it right up so that there may be no misunderstanding and within six months you will propose to her because you cannot help it, and she will accept you for the same reason. I cannot find words to express my detestation of the man or woman who will deliberately trifle with the affections of another and it is almost as bad to do it heedlessly or stupidly.—N. H. Warren, Ills.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—In reply to the question of many subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower, I will say that I did not pay attention to the young lady during 19 years as some assume was the case. But we were acquainted during that period. So I am not like the man who spent 15 years trying to find a wife. Girls have one godlike attribute. Man proposes and God disposes. Women also dispose of men who proposes and this one disposed of me.—Bachelor.

Dead Branches.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Only recently has it been clearly demonstrated that a dead branch on a tree makes almost as great a strain on the main plant for moisture as does a living one. It is one of the most important discoveries of modern botanical science to the practical horticulturist. By this knowledge he can save many a valuable tree. When one has been transplanted some roots get injured, and the supply of moisture in the best cases is more or less deficient. Any dead branch, or any weak one, should be cut away.

Again, do not allow trimmings from the trees to remain on the ground in your orchards. A gentleman formerly residing near Philadelphia, who was one of the most careful pear-growers of his time, was specially cautious in this regard. Many thought this an unnecessary precaution, but in the light of more recent developments there is no telling how many fungal diseases he stopped.—G. B. G.

Forgetful.—A minister's wife, a doctor's wife, and a traveling man's wife met one day recently and were talking about the forgetfulness of their husbands.

The minister's wife thought her husband was the most forgetful man living, because he would go to church and forget his notes and no one could make out what he was trying to preach about.

The doctor's wife thought her husband was the most forgetful for he would often start out to see a patient and forget his medicine case and, therefore, travel miles for nothing.

"Well," said the traveling man's wife, "my husband beats that. He came home the other day and patted me on the cheek and said, 'I believe I have seen you before, little girl. What is your name?'—'Tit-Bits.'"

Chicken Dumplings.—Take meat from cold chickens, mince and put with seasoning and one-half cup of liquor from boiled chickens (or stock) into a saucepan. Heat to a gentle boil. Stir in one tablespoonful of flour wet in a little cold water and afterward the beaten yolks of three eggs. Stir till it thickens, pour out and let it get cold. Flour your hands and make into balls. Roll in cracker dust, dip into a batter made of one egg, a half cup of milk and a little flour; dip again in crumbs and fry in hot lard.

No Room for Doubt.—The elderly lady who was looking through the shop of a dealer in knick-knacks picked up a small handbag. "Are you sure," she inquired, "that this is a real crocodile skin?" "Absolutely certain, madam," replied the dealer. "I shot that crocodile myself."

"It looks rather soiled," observed his customer. "Naturally, madam," explained the salesman. "That is where it struck the ground when it tumbled off the tree."—Philadelphia "Ledger."

Chicken Croquettes.—One cup of finely chopped chicken, one of sifted bread crumbs, salt, pepper, half cup of stock or gravy. Heat all together and stir in a beaten egg. When cold form into croquettes, roll in crumbs, then in egg and then crumbs again. Lift carefully into frying basket and plunge into boiling lard for a minute or two.

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A Daughter of the Revolution

★ ★ Written for Green's Fruit Grower ★ ★
By Mildred Greene Burleigh.

Chapter VII.

By noon the next day Lord Percy was installed in his new quarters. Mistress Prescott confined herself to her own apartments, willingly giving the reins of authority to Deborah, who, unconsciously made her presence felt in the house. At first Lord Percy was surprised to find himself consulting with Deborah upon household matters and astonished to see the marked respect which every member of his staff accorded her. Delighted, beyond all expectation, with the comfort which surrounded him, Lord Percy praised the thoughtfulness which daily brought him unexpected pleasure.

But the test of both patience and tolerance came to Deborah and the servants of Prescott Hall with the elaborate preparations for a party to be given by Lord Percy and his staff.

His lordship had requested that Deborah, as a personal favor, should attend to the arrangement of the tables and superintend the preparation of the cooking. Secretly Deborah felt that this was an added imposition, but her outward attitude was one of cheerful obedience.

Mistress Prescott had made but one request regarding the affair and that was that she might see the guest-list. When her request was granted her indignation knew no bounds, as she read the names of life long friends who had accepted the hospitality of her home at the invitation of the British officers. To her it seemed an unpardonable personal offense.

A hasty and most unexpected consultation of officers at General Howe's headquarters delayed the final preparations and the guests had begun to arrive before the officers were in dress uniform. To facilitate matters Deborah was pressed into service, and for the first quarter hour was obliged to answer the door.

Elizabeth Lloyd, escaping the vigilance of her many admirers, caught Deborah just as she was relieved from duty, and following her into the dining-room said: "If Mistress Prescott must know of my presence here to-night I want her to also know that I am here against my parents' wishes."

"Mistress Prescott has known for some time that you were expected," answered Deborah.

"I suppose she will never forgive me and that you both think my conduct unpardonable," she hesitated a minute, and then continued: "There was a time, Mistress Deborah, when I cared not what you thought of me, but that is not now. I ask you to try to make Mistress Prescott understand that I would give all I possess to stand to-night where you stand. I am not happy and I have tried to drown my unhappiness with the merriment and gaiety offered me by these men, but it, like everything else, has failed. In spite of the way I have treated you I admire you and because I know you to be generous and unretaliating I ask you to do this for me."

"I will do as you wish," said Deborah. "Thank you, with all my heart. Tell her that her friendship means more to me than all the attention these men have given me, but I did not discover it until it was too late to tell her myself."

Elizabeth met Deborah's wondering gaze without flinching and with a grateful pressure of the hand she turned and left the room.

As Deborah lighted the huge candelabrum with its thirty candles, Lord Percy entered the room. For a minute he did not speak, but watched the soft radiant glow as it filled the room, resting his admiration at length on Deborah.

"Mistress Deborah!"

"Yes, your lordship."

"Permit me to thank you for all you have done for us. Without your assistance it would have been impossible. We all realize that without your tactful direction the servants would never have been willing to serve us to-night."

"Will you not grant me still another favor and make me less your debtor by accepting this for yourself and this for the servants?"

He held in his hand a small purse of gold and some loose crowns.

"Your lordship forgets that it is mine to give, his to receive."

"And you will not accept even this slight expression of my gratefulness, Mistress Deborah?"

"For myself no, your lordship, for the servants, yes."

Lord Percy stood looking directly into

her serenely dignified face. For just an instant their eyes met and he said:

"You, Mistress Deborah, of all the women I have known, are the most elusive and most unknowable. I might tell you much more but I know that you would not let me."

"Everything is in readiness, your Lordship," said Deborah, turning away. "And with your permission I will retire."

Lord Percy held the door open as Deborah left the room.

It was late indeed, when the last light was extinguished in Prescott Hall. The house had been in darkness but a short time when the whole city was awakened with a burst of cannonading which shook its very foundations.

For two days the earth vibrated with reports from both the British and American forts. The noise, accompanied by the rattle of windows and crockery grew distracting and intense relief swept over the inhabitants when it suddenly ceased with the close of the Sabbath day.

On the following morning the British were dumbfounded to see an imposing line of intrenchments frowning down on them from the heights of Dorchester.

After a hurried consultation between General Howe and Lord Percy it was decided that the latter should storm the breastworks of the enemy before noon.

It was the anniversary of the Boston massacre and both armies were ready for action. There was some unavoidable delay in carrying out General Howe's orders, and Lord Percy had proceeded only as far as Castle Island, when the wind rose rapidly, and the gale became a hurricane. An attack was now an impossibility. With the return of Percy's troops Howe recognized his defeat. By morning the American breastworks would be so strengthened that an attack would only mean disaster.

General Howe's position was now a perilous one, and his only hope lay in a speedy evacuation. To save his army was his first thought and he took care to circulate thoroughly the report that if the Americans made an attack while he was preparing to leave Boston he would burn the city.

The consternation among the patriots culminated with a representative committee who waited on General Howe and secured from him a promise that he would not mutilate the city unless the Americans made an attack.

The next day there was every evidence that the British would take a hurried leave. General Howe and Lord Percy remained closeted at Prescott hall giving orders to captains and lieutenants, who hastened away to perform their commissions. At midnight the two generals were still in conference.

Deborah was alone in her room in readiness to answer any command when Caesar noiselessly opened her door. One glance at his face told Deborah that something was wrong.

"What has happened?" she asked, rising.

"To de Lord's sake, Mistress Deborah, hurry. Mars Stephen down in de cellar, and he say as how dars somethin' yous got to do."

Deborah, followed by Caesar, hurried down the back stairs. Groping her way down cellar she whispered—

"Do you know that Prescott Hall is occupied by the British?"

"Yes," answered Stephen. "That is why I came here."

Fear for his safety, made Deborah forget, for the minute, the time that had lapsed since she had seen him. Her one thought was to extract his purpose in coming.

"What, then, brings you here?"

"Listen: General Howe has given a verbal promise to leave Boston peacefully if we do not make an attack. Unless he is willing to make that authentic by putting it in writing over his signature, we make an attack before day-break. Do you understand what that would mean?"

"Yes."

"Then go quickly to General Howe and if possible, secure from him the written statement."

"And you?"

"I will go now—and you will keep the document. If it is signed, swing a lantern. Continued on Page Thirty-two.

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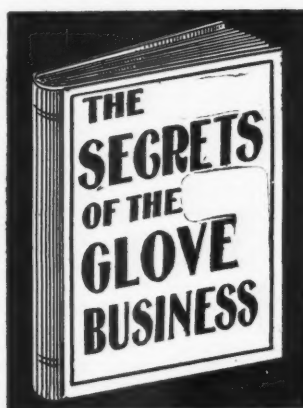
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EVERY man, no matter how humble, is entitled to at least the profits of his own labor. If you, comrade, have the ambition to better your condition—to be somebody—to provide for yourself and your family—to enjoy success, and happiness and prosperity—we can help you.

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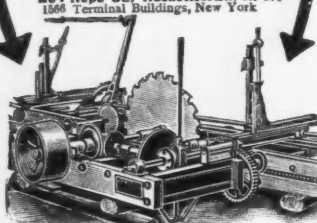
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You can use this coupon—cut it out now and mail to me with 25c—10 and 20 stamps taken, but a quarter almost always goes safe.

JOHN M. STAHL—Enclosed 25c for **FARMER'S CALL** for one year, your book of patterns, postpaid, and privilege of buying patterns at 5c each.

Name.....

P. O.

State.....

Very Special Offer

Send me 50c and I will send you the **FARMER'S CALL** for one year, the Illinois Farmer for two years, the Fashion Book prepaid, with privilege of buying patterns at 5c each. Use above coupon, but enclose 50c and write I. F. in the corner. Cut out the coupon right now, fill out, and send to **JOHN M. STAHL, J. P. Sta., Chicago, Ill.** (Prop. **FARMER'S CALL** for past 25 years.)

Practical Hints From Exchanges.

How Trees Grow.—The "Farmer's Guide" says:

The materials needed for the growth of the tree or plant are taken in through the root-hairs, and they extend to the ends of the smaller roots. These fine root-hairs work their way into the spaces between the particles of soil, and are constantly pushing out for fresh supplies of food. The manure may be applied profitably even beyond the feeding ground of these roots, because as the water is absorbed from the soil, with which these root-hairs come in contact, other water naturally flows toward these points. Hence the feeding ground of a well-developed root system of a tree will likely drain all the area between the rows of trees. When trees are set even as far as thirty feet apart the fertilizer should cover the entire area between the rows.

Strawberry Mulching.—What to use as a mulch for the strawberry plantation during the winter is becoming a question of considerable interest, because every year sees the strawberry acreage increasing rapidly.

The Pear.—The pear tree will continue bearing fruit for several centuries. Trees yielding fruit in abundance when at least 300 years old are not uncommon. They are much longer lived than the apple, which rarely lasts more than 100 to 150 years.

Then J. H. Hale Got Busy.—The Connecticut fruit grower created a whirlwind of enthusiasm by showing Connecticut Baldwins, compared to Oregon apples, to the great advantage of the New England product. Our fruit is grown on land costing \$20 an acre, Oregon apples on land costing \$300 an acre. They have to come 3,000 miles to market at a freight cost of \$300 per car. Our market is at our door at good prices, while for \$40 a car we can place our fruit before half the population of the United States. We have land, markets, opportunity, but we lack faith—there is no better business than apple culture in New England, rightly managed. Hale said lots of other good things that provoked applause, and quit by presenting some New England fruit to the governors.—"New England Homestead," Connecticut Horticultural Meeting.

Warts.—Whether warts spread by contact has been much discussed. A Glasgow physician mentions that a maid with many warts on hands and arms was employed in a certain family, and warts soon appeared on the hands of the three children. The youngest, a boy of 5, with a habit of biting the fingers, developed two warts on the lip and one in the mouth.

Cabbages and Crowns.—Diocletian, the great Roman emperor, after a successful reign of twenty years, tendered the ensigns of royalty to the senate and spent the remainder of his days cultivating a little farm on the Danube. When a deputation of the grandees of Rome went to see him they found him working in his garden and when they besought him to take the diadem again his reply was: "Gentlemen, do you think that a man who can raise such cabbages as these should bother himself with a crown?"

The Blizzard.—Nowadays if a blizzard is on and the air is so full of blinding snow that a man cannot see six feet ahead of him, before he leaves his home to go even the shortest, most familiar distance he ties one end of a friendly clothes line around his waist and fastens the other end to the doorknob. In that way he is always safe. But in '86 he didn't know that, or knowing it took chances anyway. Many a man starting to go to his barn would become confused and wander about until exhausted, often all the time within a stone's throw of his own door. One man who ultimately died as a result of exposure spent several hours walking around and around his house. When he failed to return for so long a time his wife, tying herself to the doorknob with all the string and rope she had in the house, started out to find him. She ran plump into him not four steps from the door. He was headed in the opposite direction and was going just as hard and fast as he could.—"Farm and Field."

Trusting.—Professor W. J. Morse, pathologist at the Maine Experiment Station, asked: "Is it the fair thing to dig a lot of holes in the green sward, frequently too close together, put an apple tree in each, call the collection an orchard and then leave it alone, trusting to the Lord to do the rest? Isn't it asking a little too much of the Lord?"

Economy.—A man in Massachusetts who had been a farmer all his life, and made his money in tilling the soil, left \$138,000 to several religious organizations. He attributed his success to economy.

Here's Your Chance! Save Big Money in Buggy

If you are in the market for a buggy, write us a line on a postal, and we'll quote our prices for 1909. We'll make to your order a genuine Split Hickory Buggy—save you from \$26.50 up—and ship at factory prices. Find out how much buggy value your cash money will buy direct from the manufacturer.

Let Us Quote You a Price on a Split Hickory Vehicle

We can't tell you all about our great selling plan in this advertisement—we want to send you our Big Free Book—which tells the story in detail—describes all our 125 Vehicles and full line of high-grade harness—tells you how we make buggies to order—sell them direct on

30 Days' Free Road Test

All Split Hickory Vehicles are guaranteed for **Two Full Years**. This splendid top buggy means \$26.50 in your pocket—where it belongs.

Don't you want our Free Book? A postal will get it—take a minute's time now and write for it. Write today—you'll be glad you did.

H. C. Phelps, President
THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO.
"Makers of Split Hickory Vehicles"
Station 26, Columbus, Ohio

Note.—Celebrated Sheldon French joint Automobile Springs used on all Split Hickory Vehicles making them positively the easiest riding buggies on the market.



Low Fares to the Cheap Lands of the

Feb. 2 and 16
March 2 & 16

Plan to go on one of these days—take advantage of the low fares offered by the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines, and see for yourself the opportunities that are open to you in the Southwest. The trip will not cost you much. These special low-fare tickets over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines will permit you to go one way and return another, without extra cost. As the Rock Island-Frisco Lines have over 10,000 miles of railway through the best sections of the Southwest, you will see more of the Southwest than you could in any other way, and will be better able to decide where you want to locate.

Ask the ticket agent in your home town to sell you a ticket over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines, either through Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Memphis or Birmingham, according to your location.

If you will write me a postal and tell me where you want to go, I will tell you the cost of a ticket, and will send you a complete map-schedule, showing time of trains, together with illustrated book.

Rock Island SOUTHWEST FRISCO

Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Kansas and Missouri

Look at this Southwestern matter through your pocketbook. What does it cost you to feed your stock through the winter? How much did you pay to build warm shelter for them? How much stock do you lose every winter from exposure and cold? How much does fuel cost you every winter? How much do you lose by being idle all winter?

Figure out what all that costs and you will see what a winter in the North costs you, for you would have none of these expenses in the Southwest.

Neither would you have the discomforts of a cold winter. You could live a free, outdoor life and be as well and happy as a man wants to be. You can get fine land for \$5 to \$25 an acre. This cheap land is as good as \$25 to \$100 land up North, and in a few short years will sell for as much. The men who are buying these farms today are going to be the wealthy farmers of the future. Why don't you break away from your small Northern farm and get a big farm in the Southwest, where you can get ahead rapidly?

Let me send you some interesting books about the Southwest. They will inform you of opportunities waiting for you there, and will open your eyes to new possibilities. Write for free copies today.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
1858 LaSalle Station
Chicago
1858 Frisco Building
St. Louis

RUBBERHIDE BOOTS

Outwear two Pairs of Ordinary Rubber Boots

For this reason alone it is good economy to buy them

But there are also many other reasons. They keep your feet dry all the time. That means better health, and so more earning power. They are comfortable—a smooth leather insole prevents your foot sweating and chafing.

A heavy ROCK OAK leather outsole takes all the hard wear, protects your feet from stones, glass, splinters, and saves you from stone bruises. When this sole is finally worn off, which takes long, hard wear, simply have your cobbler tap or resole the boots and they are as good as new.

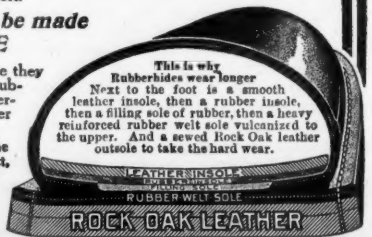
Bear in mind, too, that the RUBBERHIDE BOOT is absolutely water-tight, made so and stays so—will not leak or pull apart. No water can reach your foot. And you can walk, dig, or spade with comfort.

No other boot is or can be made like RUBBERHIDE

Now note this. If with ordinary care they do not outwear two pairs of regular rubber boots, we will make good any difference in wear in money. What fairer offer can we make?

Ask your dealer for them. If he cannot supply you send to us direct, giving his name. Write to-day for booklet and prices.

RUBBERHIDE COMPANY
471 Essex Building, Boston, Mass.



NO OTHER SOLE LIKE THIS

\$50.00 has been earned in a single week from flowers grown in yard and garden. Many others have done almost as well, and you can if you live within twenty miles of a large town.

I KNOW HOW AND CAN TEACH YOU

My flower garden has earned me large sums of money. My experience and methods will help you to similar success. Send 2-cent stamp for full explanation of my plan.

Mrs. A. Fackler, 122 Hill Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

DOLLARS IN FLOWERS

AGENTS' NEW INVENTION

AUTOMATIC CURRY COMB and other new self-sellers. Indispensable. Make their own demand. First applicants control unlimited sales. Large profits. Write for proof and trial offer.

CLEAN COMB CO., Box 39, Racine, Wis.

BIG DEMAND EVERYWHERE

WE PAY \$90 a Month SALARY

all expenses to introduce poultry and stock remedies; new plan; steady work. Address: IMPERIAL CO., D 18, PARSONS, KANS.

A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned

Here's the way to do the trick:

Green's Fruit Grower, 12 issues one year (alone) - - - - - 50c.

American Cultivator, 52 issues one year (alone) - - - - - \$1.00

For the sum of ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (\$1.25) both GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and THE AMERICAN CULTIVATOR will be sent to any new subscriber for one year from date of order. Address

Publishers, AMERICAN CULTIVATOR, Box 3254. Boston, Mass.

10 Grapevines \$1.00

Sent Postpaid

Strong, Hardy, Two-Year-Old Vines

A remarkable collection of grapevines at an exceedingly low price. Best varieties—red, white, black—just what the town man or the farmer needs for planting along fences and buildings. Vines can be arranged to cover unsightly places with beautiful foliage and at the same time furnish fresh grapes for the table. We also offer

5 Three-Year-Old Vines for \$1.00

These are strong, hardy vines, and will bear the year after planting. Order now and vines will be sent proper time to plant. With every order is sent free our valuable book, how to plant, cultivate and prune. Grapes are easily grown and should be in every garden.

T. S. HUBBARD COMPANY, Grapevine Specialists, Fredonia, N. Y. Established 42 years.

Fat is Dangerous

It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free! you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.



Note what my treatment has done for others:
Mrs. Sutton, of Russell, Iowa, writes: "I have lost 98 POUNDS of excess fat. Your system is perfect."
Mrs. Winters, of Harper, Kansas, writes: "I have reduced 40 POUNDS in weight from your treatment."
Mr. Arthur F. Campbell, of No. 561 Hudson St., New York City, writes: "I have reduced 105 POUNDS. My vigor is completely restored. I feel like a boy of 20."

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients. It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarrassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys, become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end comes in HEART FAILURE and sudden death. You can save yourself from these DANGERS.

I want to prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal and no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, it will quickly and safely be reduced without exercising or dieting. Your figure will be beautified; flabbiness and wrinkles disappear. Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of expense on your part, my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. It reduces fat at the rate of a pound a day and does it safely and permanently. Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you Free my new book of advice, together with testimonials from many well known people. Write to-day.
H. C. BRADFORD, M. D., 20 E. 22d St., D30, New York (Licensed physician by the State of New York.)

A Little Song.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jacob Albert Raiser.

A little bird upon a twig,
A little bit of maple sprig,
A little song that comes to me,
In little bursts of ecstasy.

A little word, a painful dart
That leaves a gloom within my heart,
A little song that comes to me,
In little strains of melody.

A little song that comes to me
In sweetest strains of melody,
A little bird upon a spray,
Then haste, oh haste, all gloom away.

Some Up-to-Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

6183—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8-7 yards 24, 7-1-2 yards 32 or 6 yards 44 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 8 yards 24, 6-5-8 yards 32 or 4-3-8 yards 44 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.



6183 House Gown, 32 to 42 bust.

6199 Tucked Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.

6199—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4-1-4 yards 24, 3-1-4 yards 32 or 2-3-8 yards 44 inches wide with 3-1-2 yards of insertion, 8-1-2 yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

6190—The quantity of material required for the medium size (2 years) is 2-7-8 yards 24, 2 yards 32 or 1-5-8 yards 44 inches wide with 4-1-8 yards of banding or 1-3-4 yards of flouncing 19 inches wide with 3-8 yard 18 inches wide for the yoke and 1-2 yard 32 inches wide for the sleeves, to make as shown in the small view.

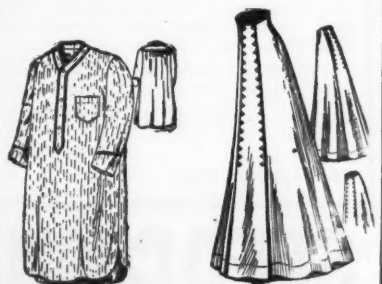


6190 Child's Square Yoke Dress, 1, 2 and 4 years.

6195 Girl's Gibson Dress, 6 to 12 years.

6195—The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 5-1-2 yards 24, 3-7-8 yards 32 or 2-7-8 yards 44 inches wide.

6203—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6-1-2 yards 27, 4-1-2 yards 36 inches wide.



6203 Men's Night Shirt, 34 to 44 breast.

6204 Four-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

6204—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7-1-2 yards 24, 4-1-4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide. The width of the skirt at lower edge is 3-3-4 yards.

6208—The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 years), is 4-5-8 yards 24, 3-1-4 yards 32 or 2-3-8 yards 44 inches wide.



6208 Boy's Suit, 4 and 6 years.

6187 Coat Vest and Under Drawers, 34 to 44 breast measure.

6187—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5-7-8 yards 24, 4-1-4 yards 36 inches wide.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR FORTY YEARS A STANDARD PIANO



WING PIANOS

Best toned & most successful. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid; first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save \$75—\$100. Easy terms. Slightly used "high-grades," 3 Chickering, 2 Bradburys, etc., \$75 up; taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway—"Book of Complete Information about Pianos," 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of WING & SON, 369-378 W. 13th St., New York.



33 1/3% MORE LIGHT

Without extra cost. Equal to gas or electricity with a BINK'S GLASS TOP LAMP BURNER. It fits common lamps. To advertise will send postpaid, one to a family for dealer's name and \$2c to pay for packing and postage. Either No. 1 or No. 2 size. Dept. 3 Bink's Burner Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY

Selling this Combination Tool WASHINGTON WATCHDOG. Sells at right to farmers, housekeepers, storekeepers, etc. We can show you how to make from \$3 to \$10 a day. Experience unnecessary. Write today for our agent offer. H. THOMAS MFG. CO. 108 Barney Block, Dayton, O.

BARGAIN OFFERS of GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY

Green's Garden Collection No. 10 Apple and Plum Trees TWELVE TREES FOR \$2.50

- 6 APPLE TREES:
1 Winter Rambo 1 Yellow Transparent
1 McIntosh Red 1 Wagener
1 York Imperial 1 Wealthy

- 6 PLUM TREES:
2 Burbank 2 Lombard
1 Bradshaw 1 Red June
All plum trees offered in above collection are largest size. The apple trees are 2 yrs. old, 4 to 5 ft. high, all packed f. o. b. cars at Rochester, N. Y.

12 Trees Special Bargain Price \$2.50

Garden Collection No. 10 and Plum Collection No. 999, both for \$5.00

Green's Peach Collection FOR THE HOME GARDEN

12 Peach Trees for \$1.75

- 3 Niagara
3 Early Crawford
3 Elberta
1 Champion
1 Crawford Late
1 Hill's Chili

All trees offered in the above collection are strictly first-class, largest size.

12 Peach Trees Special Bargain Price \$1.75

Green's Big Plum Collection No. 999

20 Plum Trees and 4 Rose Bushes all for \$3.24

- 5 Burbank
3 Lombard
3 Bradshaw
2 Red June
1 Beauty of Naples
1 Shipper's Pride
2 Thanksgiving
2 Gueli
4 Live-Forever Rose Bushes

All largest size trees, 6 to 7 feet high, f. o. b. here.

24 Trees and Bushes all for \$3.24

The above Peach Collection and Plum Collection No. 999, both for \$4.75

Plum Tree Collection No. 1 14 TREES FOR \$1.98

- 2 Shipper's Pride 2 Burbank
1 Beauty of Naples 2 Lombard
1 Red June 2 Gueli
1 Thanksgiving 1 Live-Forever Rose Bush

All trees largest size, 6 to 7 feet high.

Also 1 McIntosh Red Hardy Winter Apple, 1 Elberta Peach, these two smaller trees.

12 Plum Trees, Special Bargain Price, \$1.98

Plum Collection No. 1 and the 12 Grape Vine Collection, both for \$2.50

Plum Collection No. 2 6 TREES FOR 68c.

- 2 Burbank 1 Thanksgiving
2 Lombard 1 Reine Claude

All trees of medium size, 4 to 5 feet high, 2 years.

6 Plum Trees, Special Bargain Price, 68c.

Grape Vines at a Bargain 12 VINES FOR 98c.

One-third off regular price. Must be sold.

We offer 3 Worden, black; 3 Concord, black; 1 Campbell's Early, black; 2 Regal, red; 3 Niagara, white; all 2-year old, first-class grape vines for 98 cents, regular price being \$1.55.

Special Bargain Price, 98c.

Rose Collection No. 1 6 ROSE BUSHES FOR 98c.

Varieties are as follows, selected for hardiness and freedom of bloom: 2 Live-Forever Pink Rose, 1 Madam Plantier, 1 Dorothy Perkins, 1 Magna Charta, 1 Crimson Rambler. All large, 2-year-old bushes which will bloom the coming summer. Regular price, \$1.40.

Special Bargain Price, 98c.

Plum Collection No. 2 and Rose Collection No. 1, both for \$1.50

ABOVE OFFERS ARE FOR SHIPMENT BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT When ordering simply clip out the collection you want and mail them to us with your name and address

Catalogue FREE if applied for. Address GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Throw Away That Truss

It Is No Longer Necessary For Ruptured People to Suffer the Torture of Hard Pads and Unyielding Trusses.

I Guarantee Instant Relief and a Rational, Painless and Effective Method of Treatment or No Pay.

People who suffer from rupture, no matter what kind, of how long standing, or how painful and obstinate it is or has been, need suffer no longer from the pain and

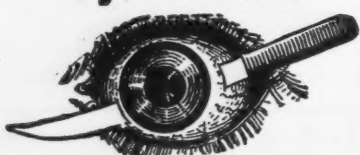


I Want No Man's Money if I Cannot Benefit Him.—C. E. Brooks.

torture of hard, unyielding trusses and pads. The treatment I have discovered and used successfully for years gives instant relief and often cures in the first few months. This is not a course of treatment that costs you money month after month. I send you for a reasonable price (less than you usually pay for a truss) my treatment, with the distinct understanding and guarantee that if, after using it, you are not entirely satisfied with it, you return it and every cent of your money will be refunded without question or quibble. I have done business on this plan until now there are thousands of people all over the United States who are glad to tell you about my treatment and that I keep my word always. Any banker or business man in my home town will tell you the same. If you are a sufferer from rupture, no matter what kind, or how old or young you are, I can help you, and it will not cost you a cent if my help is not entirely satisfactory. You take no risk. Write to-day. Let me tell you all about my success and my methods of business.

C. E. Brooks, 8787 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Eyes Cured



Without the Knife

Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and all Eye Diseases—Send Your Name and Address with Two-cent Stamp for Free Trial Bottle.

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years. Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak, watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble. Many have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmakers, and all who use their eyes under strain find with this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble, write me today. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free trial bottle of this lotion. I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind, you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address with full description of your trouble and a two-cent stamp, H. T. Schlegel Co., 3106 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

I CURED MY RUPTURE

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send the cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me to-day.

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
Box 521, Watertown, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name

Address

A Daughter of the Revolution

Continued from Page Twenty-nine.

tern from the right side of the cupola. If he refuses, swing from your left."
"From my right if all is right, if not, from my left, but how shall I know that you receive it?"

"Look in the direction of Webber's cove and you will see my signal. Three flashes of light. I will make a hurried escape now from the water front and will be out of harms way when your signal reaches me."

Stephen held her in his arms for a minute, then was gone.

Deborah waited until she was sure of herself then slowly went to the library. Her knock was answered by a short, curt "come."

"Your excellency," said Deborah, with a curtesy, "I have a communication from General Washington."

"Very well, you may deliver it to Captain Bosworth."

Captain Bosworth rose as Deborah replied.

"The communication is verbal, your excellency."

"Then we will hear it at once. One moment—how come you with this message?"

"The surgeon of General Washington's staff just delivered it to me."

"You mean, Dr. Stephen Gannett?"

"Yes, your excellency."

"Very good," said General Howe with a twinkle in his eye. "Was that all he delivered?"

"Are you ready to hear the message, your excellency?" asked Deborah, ignoring his last question.

"Quite," answered General Howe, a smile still lurking about his sturdy face. "We have been waiting all day for it."

"If your excellency will put in writing the agreement made with the Committee of Patriots who called upon you yesterday morning, and sign it officially, General Washington will consider it a truce and will allow your excellency to evacuate unmolested."

General Howe glanced from Deborah to Lord Percy, then said: "And if I refuse I suppose we may expect an attack before morning."

"Yes, your excellency."

"I am, however, under the circumstances, very glad to put what I said in writing. It is by far the easiest way out of a serious difficulty. But how am I to know that this reaches General Washington?"

"I will see that your message reaches the General in less than a half hour."

"What proof can you give?"

"None, your excellency, save that there will be no attack," answered Deborah as she withdrew from the room.

Conscious that she had been followed from cellar to attic and that here were not the only eyes that watched Stephen's answer flash in the darkness, Deborah quietly stole into Mistress Prescott's room to tell her all that had happened.

At sundown the next day every British belonging had been removed from Prescott Hall and before day broke the last of the British vessels had left the harbor, carrying with them many loyalists who left home and belongings rather than face the vengeance of the Patriots.

The American advance followed immediately and later General Washington led his army amid shouts and cheers into the long besieged city. The citizens broke forth in exultation and thousands of exiled patriots returned to their homes. The sun of hope shone again in a desolate place and plenty instead of poverty prevailed.

Just after Washington's triumphant entry Mistress Prescott was happily surprised by a call from Dr. Lloyd. Mistress Prescott met him with outstretched hands, saying:

"My heart rejoices that you had the courage to remain and faith to believe that those to whom you have ministered so long would wish it even though we have a difference of opinion on this growing question."

"Thank you, Mistress Prescott, but my courage is fast failing me. Not that I care so much for myself, but for Mistress Lloyd and Elizabeth. It will indeed be hard for them and I have already begun to question whether I did right in remaining."

"Fie, Doctor. Of course you did right. We could not do without you, and as for Elizabeth and Ann—why friends will still be friends. Send them to me at once and we shall dispel any doubts."

"Yes, Mistress Prescott, you will, but you are different. You feel your obligations—"

"Obligations, nothing of the sort. I say we Patriots are made of better metal than you think. Do as I say, send them to me at once, or better still, I will go directly to them. If you will wait until I fetch my mantilla I will go with you now."

Poultry Secrets Disclosed



This heaping bushel of winter egg-producing green feed cost 17 cts. "Poultry Secrets" explains fully this secret and many others.

Every successful poultryman knows important facts he never tells. They are peculiar secret methods and discoveries he has made in his work with chickens. As a rule he guards these with extreme care for they are the foundation of his success and a valuable asset of his business. He is not to be blamed for keeping them to himself.

We Will Tell You These Secrets

Which have cost poultrymen years of labor and thousands of dollars. They will cost you only a trifle and a few minutes time to write us.

There is no man in the United States who has more friends among poultrymen than MICHAEL K. BOYER. A veteran chicken breeder himself, he knows the business from A to Z, and through his wide acquaintance and friendship he has learned many of their most jealously treasured secrets. This scattered material he has collected in book form, and we are offering it to the poultry raisers of America that they may share in the knowledge which these successful men have acquired by long years of study and bitter experience. Every secret printed in this book has been obtained in an honorable way, either by permission of the owner or through Mr. Boyer's own experience.

I. K. Felch's Mating Secret

One of the best-known figures in the poultry world is I. K. Felch. Many years ago Mr. Felch published his breeding chart, but later, realizing its value, he withdrew it and kept the information for himself. He has now given Mr. Boyer permission to use this information, and it is included in this book.

Secret of Fertile Eggs

Boyer's secret of securing fertile eggs by alternating males we believe is worth \$100 to any big producer of setting eggs. It is something new, and the diagrammatic illustration furnished by Mr. Boyer makes the matter so plain that the novice can easily understand it.

The Secret of Feed at 15 Cents a Bushel

An enterprising poultryman has been advertising this secret for \$5.00 and pledging those who buy it not to disclose it to any one else; it has, however, long been known to a few poultrymen. Mr. Boyer among them, and the method is fully explained in "Poultry Secrets."

Selecting the Laying Hens.

Since the production of eggs is the very basis of the poultry industry, the ability to tell the laying hens in the flock without the aid of trap-nests will put dollars in your pocket. Do not keep on feeding the robber hens. It is well known that some hens never lay an egg, while others often not as good looking produce

200 Eggs a Year.

Of course we cannot go to the length of saying that all the information in the book is new to every one. It is said there is nothing new under the sun, and the Egyptians were hatching eggs by artificial heat centuries ago; but we do say that to the great majority of poultrymen these secrets are absolutely unknown.

We Will Pay \$10 For Any Secret Not in the Book

Provided it is practical and valuable. If it is something both good and new, a check for Ten Dollars will be sent at once. In submitting secrets address all communications to the

Poultry Department of Farm Journal

FARM JOURNAL for thirty years has conducted a poultry department known the country over for the ability of its editors and the value of its contents. It is the standard farm and home paper of the country, with three million readers. It is clean, bright, intensely practical; boiled down; cream, not skim-milk. Its contributors know what they are talking about, and can quit when they have said it. Besides its unusually strong poultry section, which of itself makes the paper valuable to every chicken owner, its other departments are ably conducted and widely quoted. It is for the gardener, fruit man, stockman, trucker, farmer, villager, suburbanite, the women folks, the boys and girls. It is worth far more than the price asked for it and "Poultry Secrets" together, its more than half million subscribers pay five and ten cents ahead—a very remarkable fact.

We will send a copy of "Poultry Secrets" and FARM JOURNAL for five years, both for only \$1.00 Or FARM JOURNAL 2 years and "Poultry Secrets" for 50 cts.

WILMER ATKINSON CO., 823 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DISEASE GERMS DESTROYED BY DISEASE-DESTROYING GERMS

Every YOGURT tablet contains upwards of ten million Disease-Destroying Germs. (Actual average shown by analysis, Aug. 17, 1908, was 33,600,000 per capsule.)

YOGURT germs were originally discovered in a lactic-acid-forming ferment found in certain Oriental milk products which have been used as food by some of those long-lived nations for ages. Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute and other European savants at once investigated and established beyond question the marked efficiency of these germs in remedying the diseased condition known as—

INTESTINAL AUTOINTOXICATION OR "SELF-POISONING"

YOGURT germs cure this condition by attacking and driving from the system the disease-producing germs bred in the intestinal tract by the putrefying processes which are usually caused by improper diet or wrong living habits. Thus the YOGURT germs act as defenders of the body's natural fortifications and by driving out the invaders make possible a natural, healthy development of the tissues.

Intestinal Autointoxication is responsible for many diseases. Among those frequently caused by this condition are chronic rheumatism, Bright's disease, eczema and other skin maladies, appendicitis, gall-stones, rheumatic gout, dropsy, biliousness, neurasthenia, sick headache, emaciation, pernicious anemia, intestinal catarrh, nausea and vomiting, rickets, neuralgia, etc.

Furnished fresh from our laboratories, postpaid, to any United States address, for one dollar a package; six for five dollars.

THE GOOD HEALTH COMPANY

Successors to The Yogurt Co.

56 West Building,

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

SEED CORN 153 BU/ACRE

Diamond Joe's Big White—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from thoroughbred inherited stock; every stalk bears one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid examination. Big Seed Catalog FREE. It tells about all best farm, grass, garden and flower seeds grown. Write for it to-day.

Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Prescott Hall had resumed a natural appearance and Deborah was adjusting one of the family portraits, which, during the occupancy of the British, had been consigned to the attic, when she heard a familiar step in the hall and before she could get down, Stephen was beside her.

It was the first time Deborah had seen him in his uniform and her heart gave a bound as an expression of mingled surprise and admiration swept over her face. She held out both hands and as Stephen took them she sprang lightly to the floor, saying:

"Welcome, welcome home."

"Thank you, Deborah."

They stood looking at each other a full minute in silence.

Mistress Prescott has but just gone down to call at Dr. Lloyd's. Did you know that they remained?"

"No, I mean yes. I saw Aunt and Dr. Lloyd as I came up."

Again that uncomfortable silence enveloped them. Stephen caught Deborah's hand and lifting it to his lips, said:

"Is that all the welcome you have for me, Deborah?"

"It is the welcome of my whole heart, Stephen. Could I give you more?"

(Copyrighted 1905, by Mildred Greene Burleigh.)

(To be continued.)

Notes From Farmer's Voice.

Smudge-pots saved thousands of bushels of fruit in the western orchards last year. One man says he saved \$5,000 worth of fruit that way, by starting the smudge when a frost had been foretold. Why could not these be put into use all over the country as well as away out west?

Preserve Forests.—Even the states where trees did not originally grow are coming to have forest preserves. Kansas has one, and has lately received from the general government nearly six thousand dollars in rentals therefrom. The trees have to be planted and cared for now, but the day is coming when they will be a greater source of revenue to the state than that six thousand dollars represents.

Move to City.—A retired farmer in town is like a fish out of water, and almost as helpless and uncomfortable as a fish in the frying pan. To say the least, it is no place for him. He has no business there. What is town life to him or he to town life? Nothing. The farm is the place for every farmer at all stages of the game.

Let the farmer of means, advanced in years and ripe in judgment, make his farm home a model replete with modern appliances and conveniences. Such a place is ten times better than any town residence, if he is seeking a good place to dwell. It will not only be a good place to live, but a good place to make money and add to the wealth already acquired and be held in high esteem by those who put a right estimate on noble effort and achievement. It is a place to re-find the fountain of youth and remain a real boy until after you are seventy-two.

What a charming place a farm can be made by a man with means and who knows how! The house can be renovated, decorated and equipped with modern conveniences. The home grounds can be shaped and planted with the best flowers and shrubs. The fences and gates of the farm can be made perfect, the soil can be made so fertile that it will yield as if by magic. Barns and other buildings can be made models. The best implements can be had, and the best live stock kept. To any farmer who ever was a real farmer these things will have more beauty than sidewalks and street lamps. Who said he was going to retire and move to town? A mistake.

Note.—Let him amuse himself by planting fruit trees, vines, and plants. It is lots of fun and nothing pays better.

—C. A. Green.

Farm Revenues Increasing.

The products of farms for 1908 amounted to the most extraordinary total in the nation's history,—\$7,778,000,000. This is about four times the value of the products of the mines, including mineral oils and precious metals. The farmer contributes 87 per cent. of the raw materials used in those manufacturing industries, which depend mostly or considerably upon agricultural materials, and these industries use 42 per cent. of all materials used in all industries. The gain in value of farm products in 1908 over 1907 is \$290,000,000 and would have been much larger had not the prices of cotton and hay been low. The value of products in 1899, the census year, being taken at 100, the value for 1903 stands at 125; for 1904, at 131; for 1905, at 134; for 1906, at 143; for 1907, at 159; and for 1908 at 165. During the last ten years the wealth production on the farms of this country has exceeded the fabulous sum of \$60,000,000,000.

The exports of agricultural products in the fiscal year 1908 were valued at \$1,017,-



Wolf River apples which took first prize at the Wisconsin State Fair.

000,000, an amount greater than for any year except 1907, the reduction of \$37,000,000 under that year being chiefly due to the falling off in the value of cotton exports.

The exported cotton was valued at \$438,000,000, the grain and grain products at \$215,000,000, and the packing house products at \$196,000,000.

The exports of domestic agricultural products in 1908 being worth \$1,017,000,000, the exports of foreign agricultural products \$10,000,000, and the imports of agricultural products \$540,000,000, a balance of trade of the enormous value of \$488,000,000 in favor of the farm products of this country results, an amount exceeded only in 1901 and 1898."

Mules outlasted horses and oxen outlasted mules and a man would outlast 'em all; and a gentleman would outlast a roustabout and a counter-jumper would outlast a farmer boy. Yes, sir, I don't know how they did it but they did.—Denver "Fruit Farm."

A Leading Question.

Superintendent McLaren, of San Francisco's system of public parks was inspecting the work of restoring Union square to its former beauty, now that the little St. Francis has been removed.

"I'm for heavin' this un out; it's a bum little bush," remarked a gardener with a brogue.

"Which one?" inquired McLaren. "You don't mean this beautiful little Scotch heather? All it needs is more water and it will grow as tall as you are."

"You're not very tall yourself, Mr. McLaren."

"Not extraordinarily so."

"I say, Mr. McLaren," reflected the gardener, thoughtfully, "did you ever try water yourself?"—San Francisco "Chronicle."

Teacher—Now, Johnny, you may give me the definition of "exercise."

Johnny—Exercise is work what a fellow likes to do because it isn't work.

Sister Woman!

LET ME HELP YOU

My mission is to make sick women well and I want to give to you or any suffering woman, **absolutely free**, a full fifty-cent box of our splendid remedy, Balm of Figs. I will send this fifty-cent box **absolutely free** to convince anyone that I can really benefit my suffering sisters. I will send it to you to prove that in Balm of Figs I offer any woman a chance to get well and strong—a real opportunity to enjoy perfect health every day in the year. You as well as many others will probably ask yourself this question: Why does Mrs. Richards offer to give a full fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs free to thousands of women whom she doesn't know?

I will tell you why.

I will be perfectly honest with you.

I really feel it my sincere duty, after fifteen years of success with this great remedy, to make it known to every woman, and that is why, dear friend, I want to send you, your daughter, your sister, your mother, or any ailing friend a full fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs, **absolutely free**. It is a remedy that cures woman's ailments and I want to tell you all about it—just how to cure yourself right at home without the aid of a doctor—and the best of it is that it will not in the least interfere with your work or pleasure. Balm of Figs is just the remedy to make sick women well and weak women strong, and I can prove it—let me prove it to you—I will gladly do it, for I have never heard of anything that does so quickly and surely cure woman's ailments. No internal dosing necessary—it is a local treatment, yet it has to its credit some of the most extraordinary cures on record. Therefore, I want to place it in the hands of every woman suffering with any form of leucorrhea, painful periods, ulceration, inflammation, displacement or falling of the womb, ovarian or uterine tumors or growths, or any of the weaknesses so common to women.

Let Me Send You, Absolutely Free, This 50-Cent Box of Balm of Figs

I will send it to you, **absolutely free**, to prove to you personally its splendid qualities, and then if you wish to continue further, it will cost you only a few cents a week. I do not believe there is **another remedy** equal to Balm of Figs, and I am willing to prove my faith by sending out these **fifty-cent boxes free**—so, my reader, irrespective of your past experience, write to me at once—today—and I will send you the treatment **entirely free** by return mail, and if you desire, I can undoubtedly refer you to some one near you who can personally testify to the great and lasting cures that have resulted through the use of Balm of Figs. But after all, the **very best test** of anything is a personal trial of it, and I know a fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs will convince you of its merit. In fact, nothing is so convincing as the actual test of the article itself. Will you give Balm of Figs this test? Remember—all you need to do is simply fill out the attached coupon and return it to me at once—then I will gladly send you a fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs **absolutely free**. Or if you prefer to write a letter, you can address me in confidence.

Mrs. Harriet M. Richards
Special Box 448, Joliet, Ill.

NOTE: I will also send you free a handsome book entitled, "A Perfect Woman." This book should be in the hands of every woman and will prove of great benefit to all who receive it. I want you to have one.

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1909 model. Write for Special Offer. Finest Guaranteed 1908 Models \$10 to \$27 with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires. 1907 & 1906 Models all of best makes \$7 to \$12 500 Second-Hand Wheels All makes and models, \$3 to \$8 good as new. Great Factory Clearing Sale. We Ship On Approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL**. Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half-usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer. Write now. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. F-49 Chicago

"I MADE \$12 PER DAY"
Selling This 7-Piece Kitchen Set"
From sworn statement of H. E. CUNNINGHAM.
AGENTS
are coming money—selling from 50 to 500 sets per week. You can do it. Send your address today and let us PROVE IT. Experience unnecessary. We show you how to make \$3 to \$10 a day. **OUT-FIT FREE** to workers. **THOMAS MFG. CO.** 455 Home Bldg. Dayton, Ohio

FREE SHARP'S RUBBER PLASTER-PAD
TRADE MARK—REGISTERED
PATENTED SEPT. 12 1906
RUPTURE CURE. Stuart's Plaster-Pad are different from the painful truss and being self-adhesive they hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Guaranteed in accord with National Drug Laws. Write to-day and "Trial Treatment" with interesting book will be sent **FREE**. Address **STUART PLASTER-PAD CO.**, Block 121 St. Louis, Mo.



Let Me
Send You
Absolutely
FREE
This 50-Cent
Box of
Balm of Figs

Fill Out and Return This Coupon

MRS. HARRIET M. RICHARDS,
Special Box 448, Joliet, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Richards: As I am in need of a remedy like Balm of Figs, I will be pleased to have you send me, by return mail, one full fifty-cent box, free of cost.

NAME

ADDRESS

.....

To a Red Squirrel.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower, by C. H. Meiers.

Beautiful, winsome pirate of the wood,
With many petty vices, virtues few;
So full of pride and funny pranks, are you,
That scientists have found but little good
In you, and yet I see not why they should
Thus deem you worthless, though I know
'tis true
That mischief lurks in everything you do,
And that you fain would steal your brother's food.
With all your faults I like you, "little friend",
You've entertained me many times, and well;
Manoeuvring as if to win applause,
I like to see you sitting up-on end
Extracting meat, so deftly, from a shell,
You hold so cunningly within your claws.

Pruning Japan Plums.

First, I buy small or medium trees from the nursery so as to be able to start them in the way I like them to go. I like a plum tree with a low down branching head. I cut them back severely at the time of planting, shortening back all side branches and often cutting back the main stalk to a stub. This treatment will give a vigorous growth the first season, varieties like Burbank often sending out shoots three to four feet long. My after treatment of all plums consists in cutting back all the previous season's growth from one-half to two-thirds in length. Of course, entirely removing all superfluous limbs, and thinning out the branches so as to leave an open head. Such sorts as Abundance, Chabot, Wickson and some others are so close growing that it is a very difficult matter to make them grow in any but an upright form. The Chabots and Wicksons seem to be the worst in this respect, while the Burbank gives me my ideal tree, the limbs being strong and sturdy, and joined to the main trunk in such a manner as to be able to hold its immense loads of fruit without danger of splitting down.

It should be remembered that the fruit of a tree well and properly pruned is more than half thinned, the fruit is in every way superior to that from the unpruned tree, and the tree will live longer and produce more and better fruit, which will bring a higher price in the market.

As to the best time to prune plum trees I would prune any time when the trees are dormant and are not frozen. I usually do this work on warm days in the spring before the snow is gone. At that time we have more time to spare and the cuttings are more readily gathered up from the snow. This season my Japans have done better than the older sorts and have been very large and fine.

The plum crop has not been a large one in this section and the season has been one of the driest in many years. Many strawberry fields are nearly ruined and the outlook for next season's crop is not promising, but thanks to frequent and shallow cultivation my own fields have never looked better than now.

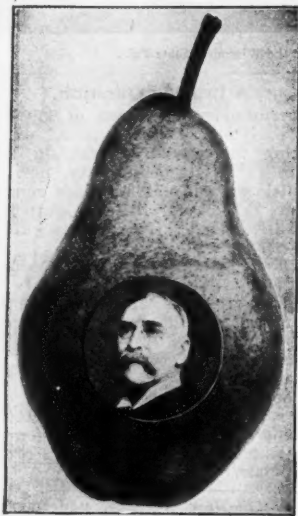
Advertising a Commodity.

Now if I can aid in dispelling doubts which may be entertained by any of the members of this association, as to the efficiency of advertising for promoting its business—enlarging it where it is already established, extending it into new regions, I will be doing about the greatest service it is in my power to render you. To start with, you must recognize advertising as a commodity. It is imperatively necessary that you must get this truth fixed firmly in your minds, before you can hope to give it that broad consideration which its importance demands. Get away at once and forever from the idea that it is an expense. It is not an expense, it is a commodity; just as necessary a commodity in the selling of oranges, as business is conducted to-day, as are the oranges themselves. I do not mean by this assertion that you cannot go on selling oranges forever without advertising; but if I understand aright, one of the purposes of this convention is to see if means can be devised which will increase the sales of the product.—E. O. McCormick, of the Harriman Lines.

It is not generally known what a delightful feature a rose hedge may become, even in the villa garden, or such would more often be planted in lieu of the ubiquitous privet.

Where the area of the garden is limited, or where only a moderately high hedge is desired for encircling the rose garden or bordering a tennis lawn, a selection should be made from the China or monthly roses, the Japanese or rugosa roses and the Austrian briars. If the garden is very sheltered some of the stronger growing of the dwarf teas could be utilized, and from the free flowering polyantha group delightful little hedges can be made that would grow to a height of three or four feet.—"Gardener."

Celebration of Our 30th Year in the Nursery Business



Bartlett Pear

This year Green's Nursery Co. celebrates the thirtieth year of growing and selling superior plants, vines and trees direct to the consumer.

"Success is simply doing something better than anybody else has done it." A big business does not grow in a day or year. Diligence and upright dealing are required. Keeping everlastingly at it brings success in almost anything if you keep at it in the right way.

We have learned in the 30 years experience how to handle trees so as to preserve their vitality, so that we can place them in the hands of the planter in the best possible condition to grow vigorously and to bear abundant crops of fine fruit.

This handling of trees and perishable plants is a most important question. The life and welfare of nursery products depends upon how they are dug and cared for after digging, as well as in using the best stocks and in careful cultivation and training before they are dug.

It takes years for the average man to learn how to best pack nursery products so that they will reach the planter in prime condition.

Grading the trees is of vital importance to the planter. Does the nurseryman grade honestly and does he label honestly? Are his trees true to name?

Before placing your order for trees, plants and vines, ask yourself whether the nurseryman is one whom you can trust.

The reputation of Green's Nursery Co. over this continent for fair dealing, for selling trees TRUE TO NAME and that will grow, is worth more than all the nursery farms which Green's Nursery Co. occupies.

BARGAINS IN TREES FOR THE SPRING OF 1909

Bargains in Apple Trees. Though apple trees are scarce this season over the entire country, we have a surplus of some varieties, and of some sizes, and we will be glad to make pen prices if you will submit to us a list of your wants in apple trees.

Bargains in Plum Trees. We have the largest and best supply of plum trees we have ever grown and can make low prices on any of the three sizes which we sell. In all fruit trees we sell a large size, 6 to 7 ft. high, a medium size, 5 to 6 ft. high, and a small size, 4 to 5 ft. high. Each size is carefully graded. Each size has excellent roots, straight bodies and good tops. Each size will make a valuable and productive orchard.



BURBANK PLUM

Bargains in Peach Trees. We were never better supplied with superior peach trees than at present. Notice we offer peach trees in three sizes, each size carefully graded. The varieties of peach which we grow and recommend are Elberta, Crosby, Crawford's Early and Late, Old Mixon Free, Hill's Chili, Champion, Fitzgerald, Gold Drop. Niagara rooted plants. peach is our specialty.

PLANTS, VINES AND TREES SENT BY MAIL POSTPAID

We have June budded peach trees and apple trees, also grape vines, raspberries, strawberries and other trees and small fruit plants which can be safely mailed and delivered free of express or freight charges at your home. This mail order department of our business is intended for patrons who live far away from our nurseries or far from the railroad.

100,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS AND RHUBARB ROOTS FOR SALE.

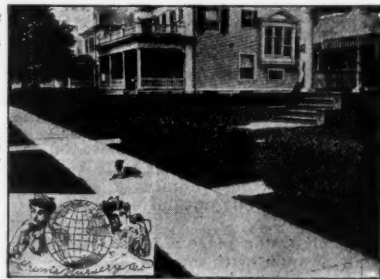
Bartlett Pear Trees
We have the best lot of Bartlett pear trees in Western New York. The trees are two years old, bright, handsome and vigorous. There is a heavy demand for Bartlett pear trees. Last year the supply of trees was not enough for the demand. Write for particulars about Bartlett pear trees.

Bargains in Cherry Trees.
We have a large supply of hardy cherry trees, also sweet cherries to offer in three sizes.

Ornamental Trees, Plants and Vines. Our sales of ornamental trees, etc., increases each year, showing that the American people are improving their home grounds by planting shrubs, vines and shade trees. We have supplies of this class for the home, also for parks and cemeteries.

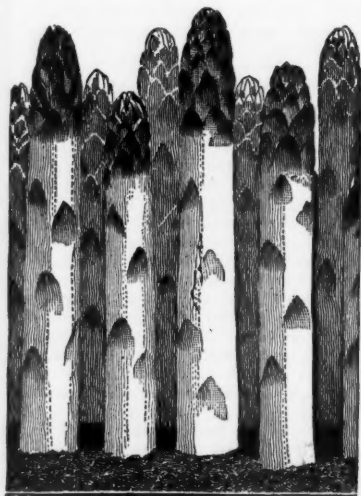
Send for free illustrated catalog. If you will send 10 cents we will send with it C. A. Green's book entitled "How we Made the Old Farm Pay," the price of which is 25c.

Address, **GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.**



California Privet

The best hedge plant to improve your grounds; for sale, 50,000 strong, well-rooted plants.



Asparagus Roots, 60c per 100; \$4 per 1000

Farming Department



"CLOTHILDE DEKOL DOT'S BUTTER BOY."
(Photograph taken when 7 months old.)

Sired by "Nannette Pledge Butter Boy," whose six nearest dams on official test have averaged 23 pounds, 13 ounces of butter for the week, 4.06 butter fat. Three cows mentioned in his pedigree have given over 110 pounds milk in one day.

The dam of "Clothilde DeKol Dot's Butter Boy" has an official record of 58 pounds, 13 ounces milk in one day and 12.78 pounds butter in seven days as a two-year old with first calf. She gave 72 pounds, 8 ounces milk in one day when seven years old.

Making the Old Farm Pay.

It is a commentary on American agriculture that in certain sections there are farms of one hundred or more acres that can be bought for less than the first cost of the buildings, and in some cases for less than the policy insurance companies have placed on said buildings.

The old farm doesn't pay. Its forests have been destroyed. Its soil has been tilled, and tilled till it would bear tillage no longer and nature went out on one of her inevitable strikes.

Can the old farm be made to pay? It certainly can not, by the old methods.

The old owner may remain but the old farming must stop.

Here are some suggestions. Put 50 acres of the one hundred to growing trees.

These may be forest trees or in part an apple orchard.

If the farm has any smooth level land, do the cultivation on that.

Stop starving and go to feeding all cultivated land if the amount is no more than five acres.

For some crops as potatoes, on impoverished soil, success is being had by judicious use of commercial fertilizers.

If the farm as a whole doesn't pay, make some part of it a garden spot, for gardens always pay.

Plough the land deep and seed heavily to clover, use some good commercial fertilizer and top dress all the poorest spots. When the clover is nearly ready to cut, plow it under. There is no better way to replenish the soil than this way.

The transformation of unproductive barren land into productive fields has been done time and again and it can be done again.

What Fertilizers Are Worth.

The real and relative value of one ton each of several fertilizers are given by the Illinois College of Agriculture:

A ton of fresh farm manure contains ten pounds of nitrogen, two pounds of phosphorus and ten pounds of potassium, with a total value of \$2.34.

Of dried blood, 280 pounds of nitrogen worth \$42.

Of raw bone meal, eight pounds of nitrogen and 180 pounds of phosphorus, worth in all \$33.60.

Of sodium nitrate, 310 pounds of nitrogen worth \$46.50.

Of steamed bone meal, twenty pounds of nitrogen and 250 pounds of phosphorus worth \$33.

Of ammonium sulphate, 400 pounds of nitrogen valued at \$60.

Of acidulated bone meal, forty pounds of nitrogen and 140 pounds of phosphorus worth \$22.80.

Of slag phosphate, 160 pounds of phosphorus worth \$19.20.

Of rock phosphate, 250 pounds of phosphorus worth \$30.

Of acid phosphate, 125 pounds of phosphorus valued at \$15.

Of potassium chloride (muriate of potash) 840 pounds of potassium worth \$50.40.

Of potassium sulphate (sulphate of potash), 800 pounds of potassium worth \$48.

Of kainit, 200 pounds of potassium worth \$12.00.

Of wood ashes (unbleached), 10 pounds of phosphorus and 100 pounds of potassium worth \$7.20.

Waterproofing for Boot and Shoe Leather—Take rosin, beeswax and tallow, twice as much tallow as rosin, half as much beeswax as rosin; melt over a slow fire, as the rosin is quite inflammable, says "Rural New Yorker." Before applying to the uppers of boots or shoes fill the leather with neat's foot oil; there will be less danger of burning it and it will keep soft and pliable longer. Hold in such a way that the melted preparation will run off and may not lie long enough to injure the leather. For the soles use twice as much rosin, applied a little hotter, being careful to hold in such a way that it will not lie on the shank in front of the heel long enough to burn. I have had a tap filled with the preparation more than outwear two other taps that it was not used on. I have stood in running water in boots coated with the preparation and they did not leak at all. If you are thinking of having a pair of boots or shoes made to order, cut a pair of soles of muslin, dip them in a melted preparation as described, have one each placed between the inner and outer soles of your new boots or shoes.

Easy Bordeaux Making.—No end of trouble has arisen in the use of bordeaux mixture from the coagulation when the copper sulphate and lime were mixed in concentrated form. The general advice and practice has been and is at the present time, to dilute each part and then mix; that is, in making a 50-gallon mixture put five pounds of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water, and five pounds of lime (six is better) in 25 gallons of water and then mix the two. For very many men who are spraying from four to six acres of potatoes, and do not have several tanks and a complete spraying arrangement, this is considerable labor and trouble. We have found a way to avoid all the trouble and do so with very little equipment. The lime is slaked in the usual way, and the copper sulphate, each pound dissolved in two gallons of water. When ready to spray the lime is put into the sprayer first, as thick as it will run through the burlap strainer, taking out anything not thoroughly slaked. The tank is then filled up, leaving room enough to turn in the concentrated solution of copper sulphate. In this way we make a nice, clean bordeaux, which stays in suspension, does not granulate, and, so far as I am able to see, is just as effective as that made in the orthodox manner.—H. E. Cook.

DE LAVAL CREAM SCORES HIGHEST AT GREAT DAIRY SHOW

At the great National Dairy Show held recently in Chicago, cream skimmed with DE LAVAL separators won all highest honors. The cream exhibits were made in two classes and the winners in each were as follows, all being users of DE LAVAL hand separators:

MARKET CREAM

1st Prize, Gold Medal, G. C. Repp, Ohio : : : Score 98½
2nd Prize, Silver Medal, W. R. Newberry, Ohio : : : Score 94

CERTIFIED CREAM

1st Prize, Gold Medal, Tully Farms, New York : : : Score 94½

The contest was under the direction of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, and Mr. Repp's winning exhibit in the Market class was pronounced practically perfect and given the highest score ever awarded by the Dairy Division.

For the past twenty years butter made from DE LAVAL cream has won all highest honors in every important contest. Sixteen of the largest 1908 State Fairs awarded the first prize to DE LAVAL butter and now comes this sweeping victory for DE LAVAL cream in the big Dairy Show contest, which only goes further to prove that DE LAVAL machines are head and shoulders above every other skimming device in every feature of separator use.

A DE LAVAL catalogue tells why DE LAVAL cream is always superior. Ask for it to-day, or, better still, let us demonstrate the merits of a DE LAVAL separator in your own dairy.

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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BIG HAY CROPS **THE LABOR SAVERS**

EASY ON THE TEAM **DISC TOOLS** **KEEPS LAND TRUE**

MAKES EVERY ACRE YIELD BETTER CROPS

Intense cultivation is always profitable, but when Cutaway Disc Tools are used every crop is increased 25% to 50%.

Cutaway Tools do not cost any more than any other first-class implements, but they do better work, and do it easier than many of the so-called high-grade tools. When you buy a Cutaway you buy the best.

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The Double Action Cutaway Harrow, with a team of medium horses, can move 15,000 tons of earth 1 foot in a day. These Harrows keep the land true; all others run in the half lap. The jointed pole takes all the weight off the horses' neck. Don't buy an implement of any kind until you have seen our Booklet, which describes 120 sizes and styles of Cutaway Tools. Send for it to-day. It's FREE.

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PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

THE 2-in-1 HARROW

Cultivates
Pulverizes
Levels

This is the harrow that interests every progressive farmer. Does 2 days' work in 1.

Once Over Makes a Perfect Seed Bed

Need to go over the ground two or three times. The 2-in-1 Harrow saves half your time and half the labor and gives you a better seed bed than you get two or three times over with any other style harrow. It does two kinds of work at once. It is harrow and cultivator combined. The spring teeth cultivate and stir the soil, the spike teeth break the clods and pulverize the soil when it is fresh turned and moist, just when it pulverizes best, as every farmer knows.

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and learn all about this great combination tool—how the spikes act as runners (also pulverizers) when you use the spring teeth; how the spring teeth hold the spikes to their work; how both work together, or how you raise all teeth and transport harrow on frame. The tool for all soils, a treasure for fruit growers and all top soil and mulch making. Shifts instantly and easily with two levers.

Write now for introductory offer—one man from each locality gets it. Selling is easy where the first one is at work. Write a postal for facts today to

The Naylor Manufacturing Company
50 Spring Avenue, LaGrange, Illinois
Dealers Wanted Everywhere

Get In On Our Great Introductory Offer

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RATEKIN'S 100 BUSH. OATS

Ratekin's Big Banner 100 Bushel White Oats—The biggest, prettiest, plumpest oat in existence. Side by side with common sorts they yield 100 bushels per acre where other sorts make but 25 to 35 bushels. Strong stiff straw; sprangled heads; ripens early; never rusts, blights or lodges. There is none like them, and when our stock is exhausted there is no more to be had. Samples Mailed Free. Also our Big Illustrated Catalog of farm, field, grass and garden seeds. A postal card will bring them to your door. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FREE!

LET US TREAT YOUR CATARRH.

One Package of our Combined Catarrh treatment mailed you on five days' trial FREE.



Catarrh Cream is a wonderful medical discovery for all forms of catarrh. Wool Fat is the secretions extracted from the wool of the sheep. It is very penetrating and acts as the vehicle to carry the other medicinal properties to afflicted parts, and it does its work well. No more K'hawking and Spitting or Foul, Sickening Breath.

TESTIMONIAL.

(We have thousands as strong)

Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 28, '08.
I enclose you two applications for your treatment for catarrh. I bought my treatment nine years ago and during this period have supplied nearly 200 catarrh sufferers and have only had one treatment returned to me as unsatisfactory.

(Signed) Rev. J. D. W. Deavor.
(Please read to the end.)

The Nickel-plated Corona we mail to you, together with the Wool Fat Catarrh Cream, and you do not pay one cent if the preparation is not entirely satisfactory after the five days' trial.

We do not ask that you take our word for it, and pay for something before you see just what you are buying, but ask that you try our COMBINATION treatment for five days.

SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER.

If you will write us, mentioning this paper, we will mail you our COMBINATION treatment for a five days' trial FREE. If the treatment gives perfect satisfaction, send us \$1.00. If you are not satisfied simply return the instrument (only costs 3c postage) and you will still have your money.

CORONA MFG. CO.
17 Elmore Block, ASHLAND, O.

RHEUMATISM

I Will Send Every Sufferer who returns my Coupon My One Dollar External Cure to TRY FREE.

SEND NO MONEY—ONLY THE COUPON.

I have found an external cure for Rheumatism that is curing old chronic cases of 30 and 40 years suffering, as well as all the milder stages.



FREDERICK DYER, Corresponding Sec'y.

I have the proof to convince anybody that Magic Foot Drafts are curing where doctors and baths and medicine failed. No matter how severe or chronic your case may be, you who have endured the endless torture of this cruel disease, must try my Drafts, for there is relief and comfort in every pair, whether your Rheumatism is chronic or acute, muscular, inflammatory, sciatic, lumbago, or gout. Send in my coupon to-day. Return mail will bring the Drafts, prepaid. Then if you are satisfied with the benefit received, send us One Dollar. If not, keep your money. You decide, and we take your word. Just sign and mail this coupon.

FREE \$1 COUPON

Magic Foot Draft Co., 279, Jackson, Mich.
Please send a \$1.00 pair of Magic Drafts to

Name.....
Address.....

TO TRY FREE—As Advertised.

Plums for Michigan.

The Michigan horticulturist experiment station says in a recent bulletin that the best varieties for home use and market are:



RED JUNE PLUM.

Red June. The best early Japan plum on trial. The tree is a fairly vigorous grower and an abundant bearer. Fruit medium in size, cordate, elongated at apex; color red, attractive; quality quite good; season late July. Valuable for early market.

The Origin of Fear.

Man—to-day the most lordly of animals—was once well nigh the most humble of them all. He has come up out of a state in which fear was the normal condition of existence—fear of violence, of the dark that gave opportunity for violence; fear of falling, of animals, of being alone. And into the plastic gray cells of our brains are stamped these ancient terrors—a living record of the upward climb of man. The baby shows this record most clearly. In him the prints of heredity are not yet overlaid by the tracks of use and custom; and, therefore, in him we may most easily read our past history. He is our ancestor as truly as he is our reincarnation; and his every shrinking gesture and frightened cry are chronicles of the younger world, tales of the age of fear.

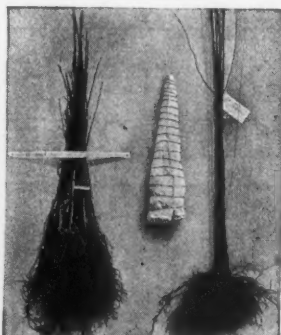
They tell of the days when man was not the master of the earth, nor even a highly considered citizen of the same; but a runaway subject of the meat-eating monarchs, whose scepter was tooth and claw; a humble plebeian in the presence of the horned and hoofed aristocrats of woods and fields. They speak of the nights when our hairy sires crouched in the forks of trees and whimpered softly at the dark; whimpered because the dark held so many enemies; whimpered softly lest those enemies should hear.—"Lippincott's Magazine."

Soil Fertility.

"If the greatest study of mankind is man, the next greatest is the soil, for upon the soil depends the preservation of man," is the way Dr. Hopkins, of Illinois, explains the need of maintaining our soil fertility. He lays down five rules or general principles to be observed in soil cultivation and they are: First, if the soil is acid or sour, apply lime to make it sweet; second, if the soil is poor in nitrogen only, grow clover or some other legume which has the power to secure nitrogen from the air; third, if the soil is poor in phosphorus only, apply bone-meal or some other form of phosphorus; fourth, if the soil is poor in potassium only, apply potassium chloride or some other form of potash; and fifth, always save and use all the barn manure you have, and also all you can economically obtain from others, and make liberal use of green manure when necessary to maintain the supply of organic matter in the soil. Preserve good physical condition and then put back upon the land all of the fertility that is taken off, not some of it, not most of it, but all of it, and not only that which is removed by plowing, washing and leaching of soil.

"My eyes!" exclaimed the potato, "but this is poor soil for a garden."
"That's right," said the onion. "I don't get along worth a scent, and I'm losing strength every day."
"I'm going to leave," said the cabbage. "I'll never be able to get a-head here."
"This spot isn't fit for a berrying ground," said the strawberry. "But here comes the sun, and we'll all have to dry up."—Chicago "News."

Levi—Ven I die, I want to die in San Francisco—not New York.
Cohen—Why?
Levi—Because I'll be near de Golden Gate und away from Hell Gate.



Trees to the left are the mail size before being packed. Ribbon shows where tops are cut off to make postal weight. Package in center is the actual mail order package. Trees to right are larger size that we send by freight. Note perfect root systems.

For \$6.00

Cash With Order

—we will send by mail, post paid, a carefully selected package containing the following selections of fruit trees and ornamental stock; guaranteeing safe delivery, complete satisfaction, and stock to be just what we say it is. This is in no way a catch-penny-scheme to dispose of worthless stock; neither is it a scheme to sell you unnamed, unlabeled, discarded back number sorts. This offer is backed by our reputation of 84 years successful business with tree planters in all parts of the country and is an offer to sell good trees by mail, at an honest price, to those who are inconveniently, or far removed from railroad or express offices. We stand ready and willing to replace any of the stock free of cost in the event it fails to be exactly as we say it is.

—To make it possible to send this package through the mails the trees are naturally baby trees, but the root systems are perfect, the trees are young, healthy, vigorous ones, and will make strong growth.

—We condemn the practice followed by some nurserymen of making "bargain offers" to dispose of trash-pile stock which, in truth, is not worth the paper it comes wrapped in. This offer is not one of that class.

—This is the list:

- 10 Delicious Apple—The highest quality apple known today
- 10 King David—Ranking next to Delicious in quality.
- 1 Liveland Raspberry—A high quality apple—excellent.
- 1 Wilson June—Very large red apple. Big bearer.
- 1 Banana Apple—A beautiful fruit. Excellent quality.
- 1 Henry Clay Apple—Good early bearer. Excels Yellow Transparent.
- 1 Eclipse Grape—Earliest black grape. Superb quality.
- 1 Banner "—Best brilliant red. Very productive.
- 1 Lutie "—A rich red, juicy grape. Flavor good.
- 1 Wilder "—A magnificent black grape. Good quality.
- 1 Red Cross Currant—Deep red, sweet, high quality. Productive.
- 1 Josselyn Gooseberry—Pale red, tender and juicy.
- 1 Burbank Rose—Cherry rose. Vigorous, healthy, fine bloomer.
- 1 Gruss An Teplitz Rose—"The Reddest of all Roses"—fragrant.
- 1 Clematis (Japanese Paniculata)—Hardy. Small white blossom.
- 1 Hydrangea (Arborescens Grandiflora)—Everblooming. White blossom.

—A good home orchard is a necessity to every family—here is a way opened to get a good fruit producing orchard on a small outlay. Order early, direct to us or through our local salesman.

Larger trees by freight, prepaid Safe arrival and complete satisfaction guaranteed

—On orders amounting to \$10.00 or over, cash with order, we prepay freight to any point in the U. S. on the larger size trees that cannot be sent by mail. These are the best trees grown—the best that modern nursery science can produce—they are the standard by which all nursery stock has been measured for 84 years. Plant none but Stark Trees. Write for price list.

Special prices on Elberta peach trees

—For a short time we will ship, freight prepaid, 1,000 2 to 3 ft., Elberta peach trees for \$75.00 cash with order or 1,000 under 2 ft., for \$50.00 cash with order. While our stock of Elberta peach is large the demand is heavy and your order should reach us promptly. Bear in mind that these trees are in every way up to the Stark Standard.

A beautiful new book, free

—"The Apple—Stark Delicious" is the title, showing Delicious and King David in nature's own colors; giving the complete history of these two famous quality apples; also fully describing 6 other varieties of apple, 11 varieties of grape, ornamental hedge plants, Norway Maple trees, etc. You should have this book—send a post card asking for it.

Stark Bro's Nurseries & Orchards Co.
Lock Box 62 Louisiana, Missouri, U. S. A.



GREEN'S PRUNING KNIFE.

OUR OFFER: Send us two new subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents per year each, and we will send you a Keen Cutter Knife, postpaid. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

SEEDS at ONE-HALF-City Seedsmen Prices!

Let us send you our catalog of seeds—it's different. It tells you facts, and why we can save you money, and give you a guaranteed SQUARE DEAL. Just drop a postal today and see the difference in buying your seeds in country or city.

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Don't be misled by statements of manufacturers who talk loud and long about their "testimonials" but never tell how they are obtained, and are very careful to give only a meager description of the "inside" of their machine.

Certainty of Results vs. Guesswork accurately explains the difference between the Mandy Lee and all other incubators. In our machine you know what your hatch will be after the first test-out; in others, the result is always in doubt, and with reasonable certainty of a large number dead in the shell on the 21st day.

We guess at nothing. We make favorable hatching conditions at the eggs during each of the 31 days of incubation and regardless of conditions outside the machine.

Mandy Lee

Incubators and Brooders

are best from every standpoint. They develop more of the weaker germs—those that in other incubators would die from the 10th to 19th day; they hatch larger percentages of strong, healthy chicks during the entire season. The brooders—both fireless and lamp-heated—raise practically every chick entrusted to their care.

Send for catalog, and booklet "Incubator Hygrometry," describing the Mandy Lee Hygrometer, the only reliable hygrometer (or moisture gauge) adapted for use in all incubators. FREE!

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Build Your Own Incubators and Brooders

Save money. Thousands are doing it every year. I teach you how and supply all the parts you cannot make, at low prices. My New Lampless Brooder will cost you \$4.00. Greatest Brooder invention of the age. Repairs and supplies for all kinds of Incubators or Brooders. My new book of plans and catalogue has over 100 illustrations, showing step by step every stage of construction—so simple a 12 year old boy can follow them. Send 25c coin or U. S. stamps to cover cost. Your money back if you are not satisfied. I allow the price of the book on your first order. Send for the book today. Timesas Dollars to you. H. M. SHEER, 479 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

EYE DISEASES FAILING SIGHT CURED.

FREE I will send a course of my famous Absorption Treatment for 15 days free, fair trial to any person who suffers with Eye Diseases or Failing Sight. If your eyes smart, burn, blur, water, feel weak, pain, or have floating spots before them; if sight is gradually failing, if reading is difficult; see objects doubled; if you have Scums, Catarrhs, Inflammation, Red Sore Eyes, Granulated Lids, or are growing blind, write me at once—tell me all about your case. I will save you from blindness. I will cure you. To prove that I can, I will send you a course of my famous Absorption Remedies (that is restoring sight to thousands)—will place it in your hands (all charges prepaid) to use on your eyes 15 days, absolutely free. If you are not satisfied, you have paid nothing; you owe nothing, and you will be under no obligations. I want everyone, everywhere, who suffers, to test my treatment at my expense.

I am taking this method of introducing my famous treatment because there are thousands of people gradually but surely growing blind; they do not know where to go for relief. I want to prove to them that I can cure them, and they can try this treatment free. Accept my offer today and cure your eyes.

Dr. W. O. Coffee, Dept. 881 Des Moines, Ia.

JUMBO SQUAB BREEDERS

are largest and fastest breeders. Every pair guaranteed mated and banded. Money makers everywhere. If you wish to be successful, start with our "Jumbo Homers." Send 4 cts. in stamps for our large ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH SQUABS." Address, PROVIDENCE SQUAB COMPANY, 772D, Hope St., Providence, R. I.

Strawberry Plants

That pay to plant are the kind we grow. **15,000,000 PLANTS** of all the leading old and new varieties. We also grow all other kinds of small fruit plants. Write for our catalog. It deals in plain facts. Address, **F. W. DIXON, HOLTON, KANSAS**

450,000 TREES

500 varieties. Also Grapes, Small Fruits etc. Best rooted stock. Genuine, cheap, 5 sample currants mailed for 10c. Desc. price list free. LEWIS BROS. & CO., Box 11, Fredonia, N. Y.

Home Dressmaking.

Every woman should be able to make her own clothes with or without a pattern, and if she makes her own she can, if she wishes, make other people's as well, says "The Pictorial Review." So needful is the art of dressmaking thought to be that it is now introduced, for a department in all first-class schools, as a profession for women. While it was one of the first it is also still one of the leading occupations, and a more money-making one than any other. A good dressmaker is never "out of a job."

Besides this, and a powerful fact in many thinking and intelligent women's decision to take up dressmaking in preference to any other line of work, is that a dressmaker has a field for her endeavor in her own home and among her near neighbors. Can this be said of type-setting? Can it be said of stenography? Can it be said of any other vocation open to women except dressmaking? Assuredly not.

There are various ways of learning dressmaking, but none is more satisfactory than that of correspondence.

The late Dr. Harper, of Chicago university, said the correspondence method of instruction will ultimately be the universal method in all lines of education. It is proving itself the leading factor in education, and is endorsed and used by all the leading colleges and universities. The theory and principles of anything that can be taught orally can be taught equally well by correspondence. The practice comes alone by the actual work of the pupil. A correspondence method is better than oral instruction, because you have an entire lesson before you to work on leisurely.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: The grape growers' associations of southwestern Michigan have compiled a report in which it is shown that the output of the district contiguous to Lawton, and comprising parts of Van Buren and Cass counties, required a train of ordinary box cars ten miles long to transport it to the various markets of the country.

The yield not only exceeds all past records, but the prices held to a figure that greatly encouraged the growers. Twelve different shipping points gathered and marketed two thousand and thirty-three car loads that held over forty million pounds shipped to markets in probably half the states of the Union.

The revenue brought to this immediate vicinity \$731,880, and the price per basket averaged 12 cents to the grower. Several tons suffered destruction owing to the scarcity of baskets and lack of help to get them off the vines before frost came.

A good many things served to contribute to the success of the grape men. Careful use of the sprayer, proper cultivation, and liberal use of fertilizer throughout the district went a long way to bring the desired results.

In the matter of marketing, and the realization of good prices, the associations of the grape men formed a power in themselves. All shipments were made by the association, not by individuals, so that the price was well controlled. A grower who is a member of the association, is paid for his fruit when he delivers it to the packing house of the association, and every time he drives home he knows just what his load brought him in clean cash.

The acreage in the district is increasing, and at this time there seems to be a good prospect for the crop of 1909.—J. L. Graff, Lawton, Mich.

The Customer.—When I bought a car from you a few weeks ago you said you would be willing to supply a new part if I broke anything.

The Motor Agent.—Certainly, sir. What can I have the pleasure of providing you with?

The Customer.—I want a pair of new ankles, a floating rib, a left eye, three yards of cuticle, a box of assorted finger nails, four molars, two bicuspsids and a funny bone.—"Sketch."

I have taken Green's Fruit Grower for many years and am now paid up one year in advance. I wish to say to you that I think it is the best magazine that comes into my home, where I take a dozen or more of the various publications.—A. Mudge, N. Y.

I know it's folly to complain Of whatso'er the Fates decree; Yet, were not wishes all in vain, I tell you what my wish should be; I'd wish to be a boy again, Back with the friends I used to know; For I was, oh! so happy then— But that was very long ago.

"He that can define, he that can answer a question so as to admit of no further answer, is the best man.—Emerson.

More than 6,000 persons are burned to death in the United States each year, according to government figures.

A WOMAN CAN EARN \$5000.00 A YEAR

This Book Sent To You FREE

Write For It TO DAY



WE WILL TEACH YOU TO YOUR OWN SATISFACTION AND EQUIP YOU TO COMMAND A GOOD INCOME.

You can start in business for yourself. Many women nowadays are earning \$100 a week—\$5,000 a year. One woman, the head designer of Chicago's largest retail dry goods house, is said to receive \$10,000 a year. Salaries of \$25.00 to \$50.00 a week are common. Become a Graduate Dressmaker. The regular Diploma of this College is issued to all who complete this course of lessons. These Lessons will teach you how to make your own clothing and enable you to dress far better at one-third the usual cost. They teach you how to design, draft, cut, fit, make, drape and trim any garment, including children's clothing. This college is endorsed by leading Fashion Magazines, McCall's, Pictorial Review, etc. etc.

THE AUTHOR OF THIS COURSE

Only a few years ago, Miss Pearl Merwin, now supervisor of the American College of Dressmaking, was doing such sewing as came to her, as a result of the merits of her work. A college-bred woman herself, she conceived the idea of putting her knowledge and experience into the hands of those less favored by crystallizing it into a series of lessons which could be successfully taught and easily learned by mail. Her advertising may be seen in all the leading magazines. She has over 10,000 students and graduates throughout the country. She has "come up out of the ranks" largely by her own efforts, by confining her work wholly within the generally conceded province of feminine endeavor.—"Human Life," Dec. 1907.

HAS A GOOD POSITION

Dear Miss Merwin:—Your letter received and will answer at once. No, I am not looking for a position as I have a very good one now. Will be glad to receive letters from any of the dressmakers, and I wish to thank you for your kindness. I am glad that I enrolled as a student of your college and am very much pleased with the system. It is all that it represents itself to be. Yours truly, (Miss) IRENE SMITH.

WHAT ARE THESE LESSONS WORTH? Our Students Say: "I would not exchange the knowledge I have gained for double its cost." "I have made 25 waists (six silk ones) all perfect fits."

The Book illustrated above will be sent to you FREE. At an expense of thousands of dollars this College has published 100,000 of these copyrighted books to advertise the American System of Dressmaking, and while they last—will send you a copy FREE. Write for it today! American College of Dressmaking, 639 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, U.S.A.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

\$4.24 Paints this House with "Tower" Paint

Best Paint in the World Body and trimmings, two coats. Your choice of colors. Then you will not need to paint again for about 8 years. That is 53 cents a year for improving the looks and value of your property. This low priced and long lasting paint is only procurable of us. It is the highest grade paint in the world. We have other paint much cheaper than this and much cheaper than any other house can sell, as low, in fact, as \$2.50 for a house like this. But it will not look as good nor last as long as our reliable "Tower" paint at \$4.24, though fully as good as other firms sell for their best paint at a much higher price.

Before you buy get our big 1909 Paint Book and Color Card

It tells you how to estimate cost of paint for any building, how to combine colors, how to save money and do the job right—in fact what you ought to know about buying and using paint. Color Card shows about 125 actual samples of our paint.

What Size Building Are You Going to Paint? Let us tell you in dollars and cents our low price for paint enough for body and trim two coats, to do the job in a perfect manner and at least cost. We make no charge for this information.

Get Our Paint Book Now. Figure out the cost, best colors, etc. A copy will be sent free. Just write us a postal card or letter and say: "Send me your new House and Barn Paint Book and Color Card," or cut out this ad., write your name and address on the margin and mail to us.

Branch House 19th and Campbell Sts. KANSAS CITY **Montgomery Ward & Co.** Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts. CHICAGO

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SHE'S a Part of Siem's Plan

We Have the World's Record For Big Hatches

Siem's Way is Nature's Way

BECAUSE WE HATCH NATURE'S WAY

Only patented incubator in the world which uses the hen all the way through hatching process is

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Patents issued—No. 440,660 and No. 712,330—Also Foreign Countries.

You can't beat nature. There is no question about it, we have the greatest hatcher in the world. You get more chicks from the same number of eggs. You get better, stronger chicks; chicks that live. It is the incubator that absolutely does run with least trouble and expense and its first cost is a fifth to a tenth of what you must pay for other incubators.

200-Egg Size Costs Only \$3.00

Why pay more? The Natural Hen Incubator is the one everybody can run and make a success of. Over half-million in use, all giving satisfaction. More Agents Wanted. Write now for free catalog giving all particulars.

Natural Hen Incubator Co., B. 72, Los Angeles, Cal.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

JOHNSON—Says to Tell You That His New 1909 OLD TRUSTY Incubator is the Best Chicken Hatcher He Ever Made

Don't let this time go by without sending me your name and address for my Big New 200-page Poultry Book with over 1,200 pictures. I've got great news for you this year. Old Trusty is metal-encased Redwood and absolutely safe top, sides, ends, bottom, legs and all. Certain and Sure. 75% better hatches guaranteed. Practically runs itself. So don't pay two prices for any other when my prices are even lower than last year and you can take 40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial (enough for 3 hatches) with Freight Prepaid to you (east of the Rockies) on my



Get My Big New Poultry Book—Now Ready

NEW 1909 OLD TRUSTY INCUBATOR

No matter whether you are one of my 100,000 old customers and friends, or a possible new friend, I want you to send me your name for my New Old Trusty Book this year sure. Tells you how you can make a big success raising chickens with Old Trusty. Every page of my book is a poultry sermon which with the pictures shows you how you can make the same success that over 100,000 others are making with Old Trusties. Send me your name and address and I'll send the book quick—and also write you personally—Address

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M. M. JOHNSON Incubator Man



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BROWN FENCE

GET OUR FREE SAMPLE which we send for inspection. Test it for strength, stiffness and rigidity, then look to the galvanizing. File it and see how thick that is. We want you to satisfy yourself that for YOU Brown Fence is the best fence to buy for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Chickens, etc. Our fences are made of extra heavy Steel Wire—both strand and stay wires No. 9 gauge.

SELLS AT 15 to 35c PER ROD DELIVERED. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Easy to put up. Stands staunch, solid and rigid. Won't sag or bag down. Our prices are less than you would pay for much lighter fences—fences not half so durable. Write today for sample and catalog showing 150 styles.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 29 Cleveland, Ohio.

SAMPLE FREE



Get My Poultry Book—Free Trial and Low Price First

Start now. Especially if you are a beginner, you need my free poultry book, containing my 50 years of experience. You need my 5-day Free Trial. You need the

CHATHAM INCUBATOR

because it is proof against incineration. And you are entitled to my Low Price. Don't risk your money or your success. Don't delay. Get your profits this spring. Write nearest office.

The Manson Campbell Co.
103 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
318 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.
82 E. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.
Dept. 1, Portland, Oregon

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

"BINKS" SPRAYERS

Get our prices and catalogue before you buy a sprayer. We manufacture an extensive line of traction, orchard and field sprayers, also hand power. Our sprayers have been on the market 12 years and in use the world over by some of the largest Fruit Growers. All brass working parts, nothing to rust or corrode. Your money refunded if not satisfactory. One sprayer at wholesale in each vicinity where not already introduced. Write now, this ad may not appear again. Mention this paper. The Sprayer You Need.

THE BINKS SPRAYING MACHINE COMPANY
Dept. A, 75-77-79 Fulton St., CHICAGO

FREE TO FARMERS

By special arrangement Rakekin's big 1909 seed catalogue, with a sample of "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that made 153 bushels per acre, will be mailed free to every reader of this paper who are interested in the crops they grow. This big book tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It's worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it and mention this paper. The address is Rakekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Ia.

SPRAYING OUTFIT

With GASOLINE ENGINE, high pressure SPRAY PUMP, fitted with Relief Valve and Pressure Gauge, mounted on 16-inch wheels. Complete as shown (barrel and hose not included)

PRICE \$67 1/2

CAPACITY 100 GALLONS PER HOUR

Ready for Immediate Shipment

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

AERMOTOR CO. CHICAGO

Ready-made Paint

settles hard in cans—

and mineral pigments and chemical acting driers in ready-made paint set the life out of Linseed Oil—

which is the LIFE of all paint. Painter-Made Paint can never be properly made

by a painter—because of lack of heavy mixing and grinding machinery. My Paint is ready to use—but not ready-made. My Paint is made to order—after the order is received—packed in hermetically sealed cans—extra size to insure a full gallon—and dated the day the Paint is made.

Pure Linseed Oil and pure, fresh paint ingredients are used in my Paint. Such materials found at local stores, are usually adulterated.

I sell my Paint direct from factory to user—at very low factory prices.

I pay freight on six-gallon orders or over. When the order of six gallons or over is received, use two full gallons to test it—and if you are not perfectly satisfied, in every particular, return the balance of the order to me—and the two gallons

you have used shan't cost you a penny. No other paintmaker offers such a liberal proposition. I make three brands of Paint to suit the requirements of my immense trade.

My strictly Pure All White Lead Paint is absolutely the best paint in the world. My 40-50 Brand Zinc and Lead Paint is the best paint in its class on the market. My Durability Paint has an immense sale everywhere, and is sold under five-year iron-clad guarantee. The Purity of my Paint is guaranteed under a forfeit of \$1000 in gold. Send for my beautiful Paint Book and Big Color Cards to select from—best Book—largest Cards ever published. They are FREE. With the Paint Book I send Free Book of all kinds of Painters' Supplies, sold at Direct-to-You Prices. Write TODAY. My plan insures satisfaction and lowest prices.

O. L. OHASE, THE PAINTMAN, Dept. 22, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I Am the Paint Man

Write Me For My New Paint BOOK
—I also send Color Cards to Select From FREE

Two Full Gallons Free to Try You Pay No Freight to Try My Paint



O. L. OHASE, THE PAINTMAN, St. Louis, Mo.



The upper photograph shows a field of cantaloupes or melons, and the lower part of the photograph shows a large field of oats growing vigorously, all products of Davis county, Utah, taken after the first frost. Photograph sent by a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower.

How to Handle Manure.

While much progress has been made in the care and handling of manures in recent years, because of the knowledge that we have gained as to their composition, characteristics and usefulness, nevertheless still greater progress in this respect must be made before this valuable product is fully utilized, says Professor Voorhees in "Country Gentleman."

The farmer must be made to realize that a well-fed dairy cow will, on the average, produce 12 3-4 tons of manure per year, and that this product will contain, on the average, 117 pounds of nitrogen, 77 pounds of phosphoric acid, 89 pounds of potash, enough, if all the constituents in it are used, to grow nearly 70 bushels of wheat, with the accompanying straw. These have come from farms somewhere; if they are not returned, the power of the soil to produce crops is lessened by the equivalent of wheat indicated. If the farmer wishes to return these in the form of commercial fertilizers in available forms, he would have to pay over \$30 at present prevailing prices—20 cents per pound for nitrogen and 4.5 cents per pound each for phosphoric acid and potash.

It does not follow that the constituents in the manure would be quickly available, or as immediately useful as the constituents purchased in commercial fertilizers, yet the probabilities are that on the average their value to the farmer would be as great, or greater, than of those in the commercial fertilizers, because associated with the constituents is a large proportion of vegetable matter, which in its decay exerts a favorable influence in maintaining the "condition" of soils, and prevents the rapid loss of humus, which is so important in all soils. There are thousands and thousands of acres of land in the eastern states, and probably many thousands of acres even in our prairie states, which are gradually, though surely, becoming less productive, not because of a total shortage of the necessary minerals, but because the organic vegetable matter is being so rapidly depleted. This characteristic of manures is well recognized by the practical man, though he does not realize as fully as he should its importance in maintaining the active fertility of the soil.

These conditions are due to a lack of appreciation of the value of manures and the important part they play in preventing such losses, aside from the losses that may be due to irrational systems of rotation. If we are to maintain the fertility of our good soils, or to build up our poor soils, there is no more promising line than the judicious combination of stock and grain growing, together with the proper care and use of our farm manures. By this means the greater part of the produce is used on the farm, and the constituents required to grow the crops are returned again in large part, provided the manures are properly cared for and used.

Why are weary persons like auto wheels? (Because they are tired.)

OUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER. Address, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

BEST drained cranberry land for sale from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Write for free information. Room 1211 Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Oregon.

TEN ACRES, irrigated fruit farm for sale; edge of town; ample water right. Address owner, John Barney, Manganola, Colo.

HIGHLY IMPROVED New Jersey farms for sale. Centrally located, thickly populated section. Soil, climate, markets, home surroundings unsurpassed. Send for lists. A. W. Dresser, Burlington, N. J.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM or Business.—If you want to buy or sell any kind of business or property, anywhere at any price, address, Frank P. Cleveland, Real Estate Expert, 2855 Adams Express building, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED FARMS AND BUSINESSES everywhere. Don't pay agent's commission. We find you cash buyer direct. Write us, receiving property fully and name lowest price. We help buyers find desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 555 Twentieth avenue North, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

POULTRY FOR SALE

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS; guaranteed; Write me your wants. T. H. Carberry, Kirkman, Pa.

GOOD BARRED ROCK Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Booklet free. W. D. Congdon, Waterman, Ill.

WHITE INDIAN GAMES—Best all purpose fowl—eggs, meat, hardiness, etc. New breed. Order now, before they are all sold. E. J. Kirby, Covert, Mich.

\$4.35 PROFIT PER HEN for eggs sold. Send for particulars. A receipt for sure cure for roup 10 cents. Evergreen Terrace Poultry Farm, Fredonia, N. Y.

40 BREEDS Best Poultry. Eggs from best layers. Write your wants. I will save you money. John E. Heatwole, Box G, Harrisonburg, Va.

EGGS \$1 per 15, \$2 per 40, from thoroughbred Brahmas, Rocks, Columbian, White and Buff Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, Silver Hamburgs. Catalogue; 24 years' experience. S. K. Mohr, Coopersburg, Pa.

DUROC SEPTEMBER PIGS. \$7 Buff Leghorns, Orpingtons (R. S.), White Leghorns, Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes. Sreno Weeks, DeGraff, Ohio.

DAY-OLD CHICKS for sale; \$90 per day from fine stock; 10 varieties; shipment guaranteed; booklet free. Old Honesty Hatchery, New Washington, Ohio, Dept. R.

MISCELLANEOUS

MILCH GOATS—Information regarding this most profitable milk producing animal. Write G. H. Wickersham, 1240 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

STRAWBERRIES from August to November from "Pan American" and "Autumn" plants, for sale by Samuel Cooper, Delevan, N. Y. Circulars free.

WANTED — Experienced, trustworthy man to do the general work on a small fruit farm, near New York city. Owner will furnish comfortable apartment and will pay good yearly salary or will make partnership arrangement with a capable man. H. W. Cobb, Ridgewood, N. J.

BROTHER accidentally have discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. G. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK CULTURE. Valuable book. Describes and prices wonderful egg producers. How to start and make big money with small capital. Send 2 cents. Berry's Farm, Box 13, Clarinda, Ia.

APPLE LARD. In the famous Mt. Hood section. Fine climate, rare scenery, pure water, rich soil, world markets. Small place for sale. A. V. Underwood, Dufur, Oregon.

RANEY HOME CANNER—Save your fruit and vegetables by canning at home with the time tried and old reliable Raney Canner. Free book. Fruit Growers Supply Depot, E. G. Mendenhall, Box 303, Kilmory, Illinois.

PRINTING—Letterheads, etc., \$1.25 per 1,000 up. Samples for stamps. Fink & Sotter, Pottstown, Penna.

DO YOU WANT to increase your income? Why not engage in the Contracting business? No capital required. Openings everywhere. We show you how. Write for full particulars. Burleigh Cement Laying Company, 1233 Cypress Street, Philadelphia.

COLD STORAGE is the best way of keeping fruit—everybody knows that. The Gravity Brine System (using ice and salt for cooling) gives better results than a refrigerating machine; lower first cost; absolute safety against breakdown. State capacity desired. Madison Cooper Co., 120 Court street, Watertown, N. Y.

WING PIANOS best toned and most successful. Established 40 years. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid; first, last and all the time by us to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save \$75-\$200. Very easy terms. "Slightly used" "high-grades." Steinway, 3 Chickering, etc., \$75 up. Taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway—"Book of Complete Information About Pianos" 132 pages. New York World says: "A Book of educational interest, everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 366-368 W. 13th St., New York.

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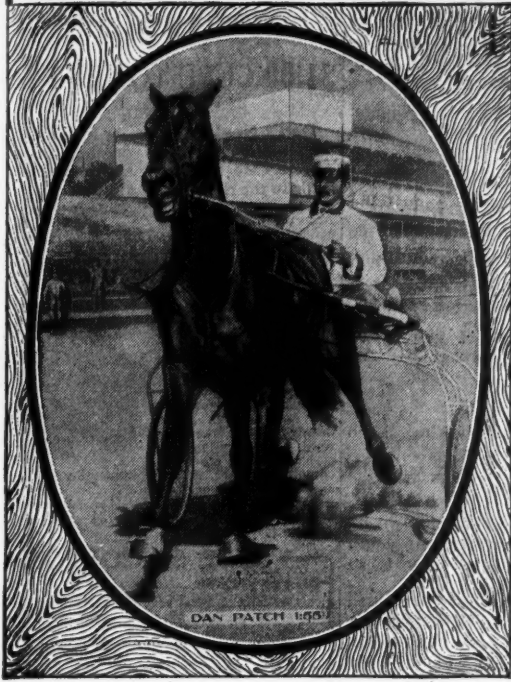
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A \$5000. DAN PATCH STALLION FREE



AN ABSOLUTELY FREE AND NOVEL HAIR COUNTING CON-
TEST WITHOUT MONEY OR PURCHASE CONSIDERATION
AND OPEN TO ANY FARMER, STOCKMAN OR POULTRY
BREEDER. Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of
"Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dam by Monaco by Belmont. Write
for one of my new Dan Patch Pictures and I will also mail you a photo-engrav-
ing of "Forest Patch," the Fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO
Drawing showing hairs to be counted and also stating easy conditions. You
can easily count the hairs drawn in an outline picture of this splendid \$5,000.00
Dan Patch Stallion. It means a small fortune free for some one. I paid \$60,000
for Dan Patch and have been offered \$180,000. I would have lost money if I had
sold Dan for One Million Dollars. You may secure this \$5,000. Dan Patch
Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of \$25,000
to \$50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1200
lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation. I guarantee "Forest Patch,"
3 years old, weight 1040 lbs., to be one of the very best Dan Patch colts ever raised on
my farm. You would be delighted to own this Magnificent Stallion. Write me today your
name and address On Free Coupon and I will mail you the special engraving showing hairs
to count. You may secure this \$5000. Stallion Absolutely Free. Mail Free Coupon At Once.
M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minn.

MY NEW PICTURE OF DAN PATCH 1:55 In Six Brilliant Colors MAILED FREE

My new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the Finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is 21 inches by 23
inches, is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast
miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph" it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the
track and saw him in one of his marvelous and thrilling speed exhibitions. You ought to have a fine picture of
the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. The first edition of
this splendid picture cost me \$10,000.00 cash but I offer you one absolutely free. I will mail you one of these Large,
Beautiful, Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free with Postage Prepaid and full particulars concerning my plan
of Giving Away a \$5000. Dan Patch stallion, including the special engraving showing the hairs to be counted, if you
will simply Fill Out and Mail Me the Free Coupon Attached.

Write AT ONCE TO M. W. SAVAGE, Owner, Minneapolis, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN
\$2,000,000.00

Also sole owner of — International Stock Food Co.
Also sole owner of — International Stock Food Farm

How to Grow Plums.

It is an attractive sight to see a plum
orchard in full bearing. Plums are not
difficult to cultivate, and they are among
the hardest of our orchard fruits. Tak-
ing all into consideration, the best soil
for plums is a loose, deep, gravelly loam,
with an open sub-soil, such as is suited
for apples or potatoes, although almost
any soil may be used provided it is well
drained.

The trees can be planted much closer
together than apple or pear, and yet in
field cultivation it is not best to crowd
any kind of fruit trees; but in gardens
plums will fruit well when planted ten
or twelve feet apart. Plum trees bear
at an early age. The yield of plums from
an acre is surprising. Perhaps no fruit
needs more frequent manuring than the
plum, owing to the great crops of fruit
it bears. It will also succeed on rich,
sandy soil. Plum trees are usually plant-
ed when two years old from the bud, al-
though some of the strong growing
kinds, Burbank, Abundance and other
Japan kinds, especially, may be planted
a year old with good results. Plum trees
are planted about as far apart as peach-
es; that is, from 15 to 18 feet apart each
way. Many growers prefer to plant
them closer one way than the other, and
eventually to stop cultivation in one di-
rection. If this system is used they may
be placed 18 or 20 feet apart one way,
and from 10 to 12 feet the other way. The
trees are pruned the same way that ap-
ple trees are, when planted.

Cultivation of the Plum.

As a general rule our orchard trees,
after being set out, are left entirely to
nature, and when the question of prun-
ing comes, as it frequently does in dis-
cussions before horticultural societies, it
is interesting to note that no one can
give any sensible reason for advocating
pruning on the one hand, or no pruning
on the other. But the plum is a tree
that is especially healthful only when a
limited number of branches are left on
the trees; and for this reason the weaker
and poorer class of shoots should never
be allowed to exist. When the trees are
young, one should keep an eye to the
branches that are likely to be the most
vigorous, and many of the weaker ones
should be at once taken away. This
suggestion is, in a measure, true of all
fruit trees. A limited number of large,
heavy, vigorous leaves is of much more
consequence to the vital power of the
tree than a large number of half-starved
leaves would be, but true as this is with
most fruit trees, it is particularly true
of the plum. The go-as-you please style
of raising plum trees rarely results in
remarkable profit.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago,
Ills.—We have our lumber used up and
have been trying to get up another car-
load as we have been so well pleased
with this one which is a great induc-
ement for others. . . . Mr. ———,
who is here now and looking over our
lumber, is very well pleased with it.
Your lumber will stand looking at and
you can use my name if you wish to.—
Frank Goback, Seneca, Kans.

Place an apple in the cake box and
cake will keep moist much longer.

Plums for Business Orchards.

For years the culture of the plum was
largely confined to the region adjacent
to the Hudson river. Indeed, commer-
cially considered, the business may be
said to have had its conception there,
from which it has moved westward, and
to-day has become one of the largest
of the fruit-growing industries. The Eu-
ropean sorts, comprising a few varieties
only, are principally grown and will be
for years to come, while the advent of
those of the Japan type has given a
fresh impulse to the business that is
likely to continue.

Mr. Willard said he was one of the
first to introduce Japan plums into
western New York. He began with
Abundance, which was of fine quality,
but did not stand shipment so well with
him as Burbank. Burbank blossoms
later and is not so liable to be injured
by late frosts, and this has been with
him the favorite market variety bearing
annually crops which have sold at profit-
able prices. He is not troubled with
rot. He employs boys to go over the
trees and pick off fruit which has been
stung with the curculio, and which here
and there shows rotten specimens, which
if not taken away will communicate the
rot to other fruits upon the same trees.

Red June is perhaps the best of the
Japan plums. While not a large plum
it is the first to ripen, which is about
the 20th of July, and it meets with a
ready sale at profitable prices. It is a
hardy tree and a variety that has come
to stay, says Willard.

If you have certain plum or pear
trees, or a certain variety of grapes that
do not bear fruit and have not done so
for years you should suspect that the
blossoms of these trees or vines are not
self fertilizing. The remedy consists in
planting other vigorous varieties near
by that their sterile blossoms may be
fertilized. In planting orchards it is
well to have different varieties in alter-
nate rows for the purpose indicated.

A Family Plum Orchard.

There are three distinct classes of cul-
tivated plums in North America. The
first in point of importance, as well as
the most delicious in quality of its fruit,
is the European type which is known to
science as *Prunus domestica*.

Under this head comes Lombard, Im-
perial Gage, Bradshaw and the Damsons.
Many of the varieties of this species are
called prunes, but popular as this title is,
I think it alike confusing and useless. A
prune is a plum and any plum might be
called a prune (*Prunus*), but as plum is
the more commonly used, I can see no
reason for retaining the term prune in
our language as the name of a class of
fruits, longer than we are forced to do
so. (In continental Europe all plums are
called prunes.) It is a distinction with-
out a difference, for I have never been
able to observe or to have pointed out
to me, any characteristics of the fruits
called prunes, that is not found in those
called plums.

Although the average annual damage
by floods in the United States has never
been accurately determined, a recent
government estimate placed the figures
at \$100,000,000.

The Buggy of Quality



SEND US \$56.95
for our latest, highest
grade Automobile Seat Top
Buggy here illustrated and you
will get the very best buggy that
anybody wants to use. We didn't
consider cost in making this buggy.
We aim simply to make a buggy of
quality, using the best materials
obtainable and putting into it the
highest grade workmanship possible, making it in our
own great buggy factory in Evansville, Ind., where
we build 50,000 vehicles a year, under the super-
vision of our own experts. We can sell you a top
buggy as low as \$29.95, guaranteed as good as you
can get elsewhere for \$20.00 to \$30.00 more money.
We can sell you a runabout as low as \$23.95, sur-
veys as low \$50.95, farm wagons as low as \$31.15,
business wagons as low as \$33.95; but if you want
the buggy of quality, send us \$56.95 today and
ask for our Bent Panel Automobile Seat Top
Buggy here illustrated.

Save Time and Freight Charges

as we ship buggies direct to you from
warehouses in Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita,
Kan.; St. Paul, Minn.; Fargo, N. D.; St.
Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Milwaukee,
Wis.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Columbus,
Ohio; Pittsburg, Penn.; Buffalo, N. Y.;
Albany, N. Y., and Evansville, Ind.

If you are in a BIG HURRY for a buggy, just cut
out this ad, and send it to us with \$56.95, telling us
which of the above warehouses is nearest your town,
and we will send you QUICK our latest high grade
Automobile Seat Top Buggy here illustrated. Only a
few days to wait and only a small freight bill to pay.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

Freight on Breese Bros. Prepaid Rubber Roofing

DON'T spend a dollar for roofing until you have seen and tested the old reliable
Breese Bros. guaranteed waterproof, fire-resisting, durable Rubber Roofing.
Made by our own special process, of long-fibre wool felt, saturated in asphalt.
Heavily coated on both sides.
Free Cement and Special Roofing Nails included in each roll.
Hammer lays it. Use on ALL Buildings.
Send for Free Samples and Booklet
Get these samples of 1-ply, 2-ply and 3-ply roofing. Put them to every test you
can think of and prove to your own sat-
isfaction that Breese Bros. Rubber Roof-
ing is the highest quality roofing on the
market. We give the
Longest Guarantee
Send for samples or order now on our
strong guarantee of satisfaction or money
back. We pay freight to all points east
of the western boundary line of Minne-
sota, Iowa, Missouri, and north of south line of Tennessee. Don't
delay ordering; these special prices may not be offered to you again.
Take advantage of them and write now, today.
THE BREESE BROS. CO., Roofing Dept. 58, Cincinnati, Ohio

Lowest Factory Prices	
Freight Prepaid on 100 lbs. or more	
35-lb. Roll—108	\$135
Sq. Ft.—1-Ply	185
45-lb. Roll—108	185
Sq. Ft.—2-Ply	225
55-lb. Roll—108	225
Sq. Ft.—3-Ply	225


Order today, or write for Samples and Booklet

SPECIAL 60-DAY OFFER TO INTRODUCE OUR LATEST LARGE, POWERFUL ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE, WITH SOLAR EYE-PIECE



See the Spots on the Sun. **NEEDED ON FARM, SEA OR RANCH. BY MAIL INSURED, \$1.20**
POSITIVELY such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the
largest manufacturers of Europe, measure closed 12 inches and open over 3 1/2 feet in 5 sections. They are BRASS BOUND,
BISS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES, scientifically ground and adjusted.
GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER. Hereafter Telescopes of this size have been sold from \$5.00 to \$8.00. Every sojourner
in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments, and no farmer should be without
one. OBJECTS MILES AWAY are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by express for \$1.50 safely packed; if by
rail insured, \$1.20. Our new catalogue of Watches, etc., sent with each order. This is a grand offer and you should not miss it.
WE WARRANT each Telescope JUST AS REPRESENTED or money refunded. WHAT A TOURIST SAYS:
New York, Nov. 4, 1905. Messrs. Kirtland Bros. & Co., Glastonbury, Conn.: I had with me on my recent European trip one of
your Excellent Solar Telescopes, with which I had the pleasure of observing an Eclipse of the Sun. At the Austrian Tyrol
it was almost 80 per cent concealed. Your Solar eye-piece is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many
times greater than the entire outlay for the Telescope. Yours truly, L. S. HENRY.
KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., DEPT. G, F. 90 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

Our 1909 Model



Wear STEEL SHOES
Absolute Protection Against
Colds, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Discomfort
No More Blistered, Aching Feet
GOOD-BYE to CORNS and BUNIONS!

Off With the Old, Rough, Wrinkled Leathers!
On With the Comfortable STEEL SHOES!
There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best All-Leather Shoes. And **comfort!** The very first time you slip your feet into Steel Shoes, they feel fine. They need no "breaking in." And the longer you wear Steel Shoes the better you like them, for they keep your feet warm, dry and comfortable though you work in mud or slush up to your shoe tops. Steel Shoes are shaped to fit the foot, and the rigid steel bottoms and sides force them to keep their shape. No warping, no twisting, no leaking possible. And they are light shoes, too.

How Our 1909 Model Steel Shoes Are Made. The Wonderful Steel Bottoms

Steel Shoes solve the problem of the Perfect Work Shoe for all time to come.

The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel. As a further protection from wear, and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets.

The adjustable steel rivets or the 1909 model Steel Shoes add the finishing touch of perfection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down, you can instantly replace them with new rivets. And the rivets at the tip of toe and ball of foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's nothing to wear but the rivets. And the Steel Shoes shed mud almost as easily as they shed water. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable waterproof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in steel shoes than in any other working shoes in existence. It's in the steel and the pliable leather, and the way they are put together.

Throw Away Rubber Boots, Felt Boots and "Arctics"!

Rubber or felt boots heat the feet and make them sweaty and tender. Nothing more uncomfortable or more harmful to the feet. One pair of Steel Shoes will outlast at least three pairs of felt or rubber boots.

A man who wears Steel Shoes doesn't have to own three different styles of working shoes. No arctics or felt boots necessary.

Secret of Steel Shoe Elasticity

Steel Shoes have thick, springy Hair Cushion Insoles, which are easily removable for cleansing and airing. They absorb perspiration and foot odors—absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard or stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

Steel Shoes Save Doctor Bills

Wear Steel Shoes and you need not suffer from Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiffness of the joints and other troubles and discomforts caused by cold, wet feet. Keep your feet always warm, dry and comfortable in Steel Shoes. They protect your health and save doctor bills, while adding to your comfort.

Low Prices on Steel Shoes

Sizes, 5 to 12. 6 inches, 9 inches, 12 inches and 16 inches high.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 a pair, are better than best all-leather \$3.50 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra fine grade of leather, \$3.00 a pair, excel any \$4.50 all-leather shoes.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$3.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$5.00 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$6.00 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather shoes, regardless of cost.

One Pair of "Steels" Will Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of Leather Shoes

The comfort of Steel Shoes is remarkable. Their economy is simply astounding! Practically all the wear comes on the rivets in the bottoms and the rivets can be replaced very easily. Don't sweat your feet in rubber boots or torture them in rough, hard, twisted, shapeless leather shoes. Order a pair of Steel Shoes to-day. Sizes, 5 to 12.

Satisfaction or Money Back

We strongly recommend the 6 inch high, at \$3 a pair, or 9 inches, at \$3.50, as they give best satisfaction for general service.

In ordering, state size shoe you wear. Enclose \$3 a pair for 6-inch size, and the best and most comfortable working shoes you ever wore will promptly be shipped to you. Your money refunded if you are not delighted when you see the Steel Shoes. Send to-day.

STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 75, Racine, Wis.
Canadian Branch, Toronto, Canada.

Trial Order for Steel Shoes

Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 75, Racine, Wis.

Gentlemen:—

I enclose _____ for \$_____

In payment for _____ pair Steel Shoes.

Size _____

Name _____

Town _____ State _____

County _____ R. F. D. _____



**Fun
for
the
Family**

Don't you come a-whinin' an' a-pinlin' 'bout de way
Dat de days keeps a-rollin' along;
Dar wouldn't be no sense in hangin' roun' de same ol' day
An' a-singin' de same ol' song.
De snow has got to fade away to bring along de spring;
De trees mus' shade deir branches so's de birds kin come an' sing.
An' de blossoms got to drap f'um whah de fruit is g'int'er swing,
As de days keeps a-rollin' along.
—Washington "Star."

Her Mother.—I thought I just heard you saying good-bye forever to Mr. Snigglesley?

She.—Yes.

Her Mother.—Then why are you pencilling your eyebrows and taking such pains to fix yourself up?

She.—I want to look my best when he comes back.

"Tommy," said the visiting uncle, "seems to me that baby sister of yours is pretty slow. She hasn't any teeth yet, has she?"

"She's got plenty of teeth," replied the indignant Tommy. "She's got a whole mouthful of teeth, only they ain't hatched yet."—"Woman's Home Companion."

A southerner, hearing a great commotion in his chicken house one dark night, took his revolver and went to investigate.

"Who's there?" he sternly demanded, opening the door.

"Who's there? Answer, or I'll shoot!"

A trembling voice from the farthest corner:

"Deed, sah, dey ain't nobody hyah 'ceptin' us chickens."—"Everybody's."

Maud.—Don't you think they are well matched?

Mary.—Rather; he's a vegetarian and she's a grass widow.—"Pick-Me-Up."

"Pardner," said the tall tramp at the water tank, "yer don't seem much worried about dem openings in the under part of yer shoe."

"I guess not," chuckled the short tramp, as he warmed his feet on the hot cinders, "dey are de windows of me sole."—"Chicago "News."

If 32 is the freezing point, what is the squeezing point? (Two in the shade.)

When does the housewife become an oculist?

Ans.—When removing eyes from potatoes.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia, or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 704-7 Carney Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has no interest in anything to sell, only a desire to tell those afflicted how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.



**PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM**
Groomes and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray
Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases, a hair falling.
Bottle and 10¢ at Druggists.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.
A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1353 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**DR. WHITEHALL'S
RHEUMATIC CURE**
FOR ALL FORMS OF
Rheumatism and Gout
Write for a liberal FREE Trial Box
Sold by Druggists. Price 50c per box
The Dr. Whitehall Megrimine Co.
145 Main St., South Bend, Ind.

MUSIC TAUGHT BY MAIL
THIS FREE BOOK TELLS HOW
Learn by mail in spare moments at home to play the piano or organ in TWENTY EASY LESSONS By our wonderful Simpler System. No previous knowledge of music necessary. Write for Free Book. State whether you have piano or organ.
SIMPLEX SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Conservatory 221 Kansas City, Mo.

**If You
Suffer From PILES**
The Free Coupon Below Will Bring
You Prepaid a Quick
\$1.00 CURE TO TRY FREE

Don't Neglect Piles, or the itching, burning sensation that tells you they are coming. A true case of Piles never cures itself, but leads to the dreaded fistula and cancer. Dr. Van Vleck's Great 3-Fold Absorption Remedy is curing thousands in every stage of this cruel disease, and every sufferer is hereby invited to try without cost a full \$1.00 package.

Just fill in and mail the coupon to us. Return post will bring you the complete \$1 Remedy (in plain wrapper). Then if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and we take your word. This Treatment is curing some of the worst chronic on record, after a life-time of suffering, as well as all the milder stages; will you try it without cost? Then write your name and address plainly on this coupon and mail it to us. Send no money—just the coupon. Don't delay—Do it now.

FREE \$1 COUPON
Dr. Van Vleck Co., Jackson, Mich.
Gentlemen: Send your \$1 Absorption Cure to
Name.....
Address.....
On Free Trial, as per your offer, 279

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

RHEUMATISM
A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT
In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address, Mark H. Jackson, No. 418 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—J. F.

CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS and CATARRH
CURED.....FREE
TRIAL TREATMENT OF CONCORD INHALATION (California's marvelous discovery) sent to any one afflicted with Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any nose, throat or lung trouble, to prove that a cure can positively be made at home, without change of climate, loss of time or stomach dosing.
CONDOR INHALATION quickly and directly reaches the affected parts and permanently cures pain in chest or between shoulder blades, raising matter, constant spitting, lingering colds, hoarseness, chronic coughs, tickling in throat, loss of taste and smell, flushed cheeks, night sweats, chills, fever, hemorrhage, foul breath, stuffed nose, head noises, sneezing, shortness of breath, choking, gasping, wheezing, loss of vitality, strength, weight, etc.
Inhaled through mouth or nose, the heated, medicated vapor arising from burning pastilles penetrates to every nook and corner of the air passages and lungs, dissolves and rebuilds ulcerated tissues, loosens and raises mucus, destroys and ejects poison germs, heals lung cavities, affected nasal passages and bronchial tubes, and restores health.
Write today, mentioning your disease, and we will send you free of charge, Trial Treatment, 48-page illustrated Book and information about how to get well.
CONDOR CURE CO., Dept. 192 Los Angeles, Calif.

A LIFE CURE
For Varicocele. My latest methods surpass anything I have ever found. Most cases cured in 10 to 60 days. No pain, no danger, no experiments. Afflicted persons want cures—not experiments. My specially treated varicocele, rupture, stricture and urinary diseases. Illustrated book and particular free, in person or by letter.
G. ALLAN ROWE, M. D., 60 N. GARA ST. N. BUFFALO, N. Y.

ASTHMA
I want to tell all who are afflicted with ASTHMA what cured me after 46 years of suffering. Send your address and learn of something for which you will be grateful the rest of your life. G. F. Alexander, 461 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS
\$3,500 for one invention. Book "How to Obtain Patent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in fourteen Manufacturers' Journals. Patent Obtained or Fee Returned
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On Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry, Currant, and Grape Plants. Extra heavy rooted High Grade Stock that is true to name.
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FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER
CANCER has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free for those interested. Address, Dr. L. T. LEACH, Box 93, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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FINEST BERRY IN THE WORLD**
A half million plants for sale at reasonable prices. Send for price list and descriptive catalogue and learn what the leading horticulturists say of it.
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Copy of monthly magazine, HUNTER-TRAP-ER-TRAPPER, 25¢ or more pages, about Steel Traps, Snare, Deadfalls, Trapping Secrets, Raw Furs, Dogs, Ginseng, Big Game Hunting, etc. etc. Catalogue describing magazine and books on Trapping, Prospecting, Bee Hunting, Ginseng Growing, etc., Free.
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PRESSES**
Hand and Power. Catalog Free. On the market for 25 years. Manufactured by
The G. J. Emery Co., Fulton, N. Y.

Choice Strawberry Plants
From \$1.25 per 1000 up. Leading Varieties. Catalog free.
J. A. BAUER, Box 40 JUDSONIA, ARK.

(From the Chicago Inter Ocean.)

All readers who have sick friends, suffering from rheumatism or kidney trouble, will be interested:

FINDS NEW KIDNEY CURE

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, New York Specialist, discovers remarkable remedy.

At last a perfectly harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the New York University, New York, later of the famous Bellevue hospital, and now a celebrated specialist in Chicago, has a very quick acting formula which has been approved by the best doctors.

Readers of this paper saw the above clipping from the Inter Ocean and wanted to know of this new formula for curing kidney trouble.

Arrangements were then made by which Dr. Lynott offers a free treatment. Dr. Lynott, however, says that he proposes to give the free treatment only for a limited time to convince the public in every part of the United States of the positive wonderful efficacy of his treatment.

Furthermore, Dr. Lynott wants to make it clear that he has no "cure-all." He is a specialist in kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, so please do not write to him unless you have one of these diseases. If you write at once, both the medical advice and the medicine are entirely free.

Dr. Lynott feels that with such a free offer, anybody who stays sick with kidney trouble or rheumatism deserves to be sick.

I know that a good many free offers have been advertised where the public had to send money, but this free offer really is a FREE OFFER. And remember that instead of getting an ordinary physician, you get the medical advice free direct from America's greatest of specialists on these diseases. See Free treatment certificate at bottom of this page and get relief right now.

STOP!

Stop that back breaking, twisting, terrible, terrible unbearable agony! Oh, that awful, awful digging soreness—the back all bent, the joints stiff, the heart-wringing pain—stop that pain RIGHT NOW!

Yes, Write For the Free Treatment—

a REAL Free Treatment that will give you relief—relief at once—not next week, not to-morrow, but relief AT ONCE—immediately after starting the treatment. It is so simple, so mild, yet so scientific and so sure—this treatment for rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble. Write now, to-day.

See the Free Treatment Certificate below—sign it and send it to-day. No money—no obligation. At last you can get relief and, if you write at once, you get the treatment absolutely free. Just think—a genuine free treatment by America's and Europe's leading specialist—absolutely free—really and genuinely free to convince the public.

If you have Kidney or Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism (the cause of those pains), then it's your loss if you suffer any longer. When Dr. Lynott says free, he means free—not one cent to pay; and it is "up to you" whether you want the best medical advice and medicine all without a cent of cost. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer. See the Free Trial Certificate at the bottom of this page.



LOOK at these poor sufferers all bent with nerve-racking pain—they are victims of kidney trouble; they think it is a rheumatic twitch. Friends say they grumble, but considering their awful pain, they bear up most bravely.

Oh, it is terrible that there should be such suffering, when you can be relieved so quickly, so surely, so simply, and right now, free of charge.



Writing of Dr. T. Frank Lynott, who gives the medical advice free, a brother specialist writes as follows:

"I have for years been considered an authority on urinary diseases; but I must confess my respect, my profound sense of esteem, for Dr. Lynott, whose wonderful success in treating urinary diseases has surprised us all. Dr. Lynott, by the way, is making a most remarkable free offer—the most genuine and generous offer ever made by a high grade physician. It seems to me the medical world ought not to be jealous of his success, but should praise him for what he has done and is doing for humanity."

Dr. T. Frank Lynott

whose photo is printed here, is, as you perhaps know, a great authority on kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism. Rarely before has a physician of such high standing offered to treat patients by mail. But Dr. Lynott wants the people to get the benefit of this free treatment.

His cures have extended over America and Europe. In fact, Dr. Lynott received a special diploma on urinary diseases from the great New York University—of which the famous Bellevue Hospital, New York, is now an honored part.

WATCH These Symptoms!

Trouble in the kidneys begins slowly, slowly. It creeps upon the unsuspecting patient like a thief in the night. Slowly, slowly, those stinging, racking pains foist themselves upon the sufferer; gradually, gradually the pains increase into a daily, nightly, constant, endless torture. Watch the symptoms, and cure yourself. Here are the principal symptoms of uric acid disease:

The Symptoms

- 1—Pain in the back.
- 2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
- 3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
- 4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
- 5—Prostatic Trouble.
- 6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
- 7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
- 8—Constipation or liver trouble.
- 9—Pain or soreness under right ribs.
- 10—Swelling in any part of the body.
- 11—Palpitation or pain around the heart.
- 12—Pain in the hip joint.
- 13—Pain in the neck or head.
- 14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
- 15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
- 16—Pain and swelling of the muscles.
- 17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
- 18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

NOW THEN, This Certificate is FREE

You get the treatment, the medicine and Dr. Lynott's personal attention absolutely free, if you write at once. Instant Relief for those terrorizing pains!

Send no money—read the certificate, note that it puts you under no obligation. Dr. Lynott is glad to see a sufferer cured—write at once and get the free treatment.

JUST

Your Name

and Address and the Symptoms

of your disease given by number. That is all Dr. Lynott wants. Read the free treatment certificate; read how it puts you under no obligations whatever, how it says specially and distinctly that you are not under any obligations whatever.

SEND NO MONEY—just write for the free treatment

REMEMBER:—This free treatment offer is limited. Only a certain number can be taken under Dr. Lynott's personal care. If you answer this offer the first time you see it you are guaranteed the free treatment. So better send the free treatment certificate to-day, at once, and remember, you need instant, immediate relief from those awful pains.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 2424 Occidental Building CHICAGO

If you have a friend suffering with kidney or bladder trouble or other uric acid disease, such as rheumatism, don't you feel that you owe it to your friend to tell him or her of this free offer?

Free Treatment Certificate

What is Your Name? State plainly, Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Your Address? Give numbers from table above—that is all.

What Symptoms Have You? Give numbers from table above—that is all.

What is Your Age? Married?

Just fill out the above—nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. You are under no obligations whatever. The FREE treatment will then be sent at once, prepaid. Cut out this certificate (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and get INSTANT relief from those racking, rocking pains. Address personally

Dr. T. FRANK LYNOTT

2424 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.



Let Me **LEND** You

Mr. Edison
Says: "I want to see a
Phonograph in
every American Home."

For the Phonograph, as you may know, is the wizard's hobby and pet. He has worked and studied over it constantly until today it is a perfect musical instrument, just such a clean and wholesome home entertainer as the inventor's genial, kindly nature would wish as a monument to his memory in years to come.



this **EDISON**
Phonograph
Without
Charge

F. K. BABSON,
Edison Phonograph
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LOOK FOR THIS
TRADE MARK
ON EVERY INSTRUMENT
Thomas A. Edison.

FREE LOAN!

This Latest Style Edison Phonograph, the perfected model of the great Edison Factory. You ought to hear it laugh, sing and play—side-splitting, beautiful, sentimental songs, vaudeville, opera—everything.

REMEMBER: I do not ask for your money. I do not ask you to pay us one cent. I want to lend you this wonderful latest style phonograph, lend it to you absolutely free, and I only ask, and I will feel repaid, that when this king of entertainers arrives that you will invite a few of your friends to share with you a free concert of the finest music from the most distinct and the most easily understood of all phonographs. Read my great free loan offer below.

My Offer:

I will lend to every reader of this paper a genuine Edison Standard Phonograph, with our Parlor Grand Equipment added. I will allow this phonograph to remain in your home while you and your friends enjoy its sweetest music—all its varied entertainment—without charging you one cent. You may then return the outfit at my expense without having incurred any obligation to buy, without any obligation whatsoever.

F. K. BABSON.

My Purpose: I know that when your friends once hear a genuine New Style Edison with its perfect tone reproduction, they will want one. If they do not buy at once—they will send at some future time. By lending a few people the new machines, letting them play the machines for their friends, I will quickly acquaint everybody with the superiority of the Latest Style Edison.

I do not ask you to sell a single outfit—in fact, we cannot allow one cent discount from our rock-bottom price on the Edison. But I would like you to tell your friends that one of these grand entertainers may be secured at the most surprisingly low prices, either for cash in full, or for only \$2.00 a month to \$3.50 a month, and without interest on deferred payments. Perhaps you yourself will prefer to keep this king of entertainers, this endless source of recreation and amusement in your home rather than to return the outfit, but at any rate, I will thank you just for borrowing the phonograph and you may feel perfectly free to send it back, just as I say, at my expense.

Edison Catalog FREE

Now I want to send you at once our **FREE** Edison catalog and list of 1,500 Edison Gold-Moulded and Amberol

Records, so you can pick out just the machine and the records which you would like to borrow on my free loan plan. Sign the coupon in the corner. Send letter or postal if you wish but coupon will do. But write now.



If you have not sent your request for a catalog before, will you favor me by sending your name and address at once? Even if you do not want to borrow the phonograph until a little later, send for a catalog now. The catalog costs you absolutely nothing. Sign the coupon now.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors,
Edison Block, Suite 3312, CHICAGO, ILL.
Without any obligations on me, please send me your Edison catalog and list of 1,500 Edison gold-moulded records, all free prepaid.
Name.....
Address.....
CUT OR TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

Lots of Fun with an Edison PHONOGRAPH

Fun for the children, for the young folks, fun for the old folks, lots of fun and entertainment for every member of your family.

No one can listen to the stirring music of the world's greatest military bands, the popular "rag time" stunts, the monologist's hits, the side-splitting minstrel jokes, the old love songs and the best sacred music—no one can listen to this clean, wholesome, instructive and varied entertainment without being impressed and delighted. Think what an influence for good is good music. Think what an opportunity it is to be able to hear the world's great singers in grand opera roles, singing which would cost you \$5 and even \$10 for a seat at the grand opera in big cities. Think what an ever ready resource of entertainment and pleasure for your friends and guests in this talking machine, this instrument which talks and sings and plays right in your own home. Surely the Edison phonograph is rightly called the treasure house of home entertainment.



And look at these pictures of happy home scenes. See the delighted children sitting around the machine, which to them is the embodiment of wonderment, the great tones coming from the horn—the funny stories, the beautiful music—all gladden the heart

of the young. It is hard to think of anything else that can possibly make the children as happy as an Edison Phonograph. Grandfather and grandmother are taken back to the joyous days of their glorious youth. They live over again their own love scenes of 50 years ago as they listen perhaps to the very love song which always makes their hearts beat faster.

You make your own selections from the free list of 1,500 Edison gold moulded records. And in this list you will find some of the old love songs which grandfather sang to grandmother in years gone by. Everything that is pure and clean and wholesome in entertainment is reproduced in Edison gold moulded and Amberol records. You should send the coupon.



And look at the happy family gathered around the blazing hearth. What better or more satisfactory pleasure for a long winter evening. Father and mother, grandfather and grandmother—the dear old folks—and the young people, too, safe in their own home and exposed to no temptations—all the family bound together and enjoying the same pleasure, hearing the same songs and laughing at the same ludicrous stories as they come forth from Mr. Edison's great invention.

Don't you think you ought to allow your own family this pleasure, especially when you can do so without one cent of expense? I not only offer but consider it a privilege to lend you such a source of enjoyment.

Send for our Free Catalog Read my free loan offer on this page. Remember you do not pay a cent. You enjoy an Edison phonograph in your own home free. And you can ship it back at my expense. Send for our free catalog now. Don't delay. Send the coupon today.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors,
Edison Block, Suite 3312, CHICAGO, ILL.

Owners of Edisons—1909 Model Equipments Now Ready! All those who already own an Edison phonograph can wonderfully improve their old machines, making them almost like the new 1909 machines, and can also get the SUPERB new 1909 Edison Amberol records, the loudest, clearest, most beautiful records ever made, playing TWICE AS LONG as any of the records heretofore made. Owners of Edisons—write for free circular AA, describing all this.—F. K. BABSON, Manager.